The Missionary Herald

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SELDOM has an issue of the *Missionary Herald* had more informing or, we believe, more interesting contents than does this number. Each of the articles has a special timeliness and a stirring quality; the Field Notes report live news; the Letters reflect experiences that make strong appeal. So it is from cover to cover. Even the supplementary official reports for the year present vivid and impressive pictures; the Survey of the Fields is an epitome of world progress that will grip the heart and fire the imagination; the Home Department report deals clearly with questions of reconstruction at the home base; the Treasurer's report contains a heartening portrayal of how the Board passed the million dollar mark for the second time. In examining this number let no one omit the appendix.

A Crowded Number

SUPERLATIVES are disapproved in good writing today. But it is hard to keep them out in any account of the annual meeting of the Board at Portland, October 8–11. The weather was perfect — save for a Scotch mist on the closing morning; the city was beautiful in its autumn coloring on land and water; the hospitalities of the time were unbounded and hearty; the meeting places were ideal, from Williston Church, with its ample plant for the varied uses of the occasion, to the magnificent City Hall, with its noble organ; the attendance was remarkably large and constant for a city of moderate size at one corner of the country and in the midst of a political campaign. To all of which was added the good record of the year financially and in the work on the field and the challenge of still greater possibilities in these new times, emphasized in every speech and reflected in the eager face of almost every speaker. It was a great meeting.

High-Water Mark at Portland

IT is too late to report the occasion in detail. The story of it has been published more or less fully through the daily and weekly press. The *Portland Evening Express* Extra has carried the authorized account of it to at least 5,000 homes among the Board's constituency. Copies of that journal can be obtained freely upon application to the Board's offices. All that can be attempted here is the noting of some significant events that characterize this meeting in particular.

Unusual Features

One such event was the raising of $6,378.98 in pledges and gifts for the needed new church at Tarsus, of which Dr. Chambers had spoken but without expectation of immediate response; another pleasant feature of the time was the presence of Professor Hino, of Doshisha University, now engaged in special studies at Harvard University, who by appointment voiced a message of affection from the Kumi-ai churches of Japan, and of Rev. John Gardner, of the London Missionary Society, who brought the greetings of that sister organization.

NOWHERE else than in Portland, their home city, could have been held the brief, appropriate memorial service for the Misses Gould and Morrill, which was incorporated into the Wednesday morning session; and nowhere else than

Other Unusual Episodes

in Williston Church could there be quite so inspiring a Christian Endeavor foreign missionary rally as made one of the meetings for the first evening. And without that superb organ, the crowning glory of Portland's new City Hall, the inspiring recitals that preceded the other evening sessions would have been impossible. An effective display of the flags of the mission fields on the walls of Williston Church auditorium was another telling feature of the time, especially as with the Stars and Stripes hung just above the pulpit, and with the new flags of China and Portugal on either side, Secretary Barton in his survey of the fields could point to the colors of the three republics, two of which are striped to voice the essentially Christian idea — *E pluribus unum*.

Dramatic Features

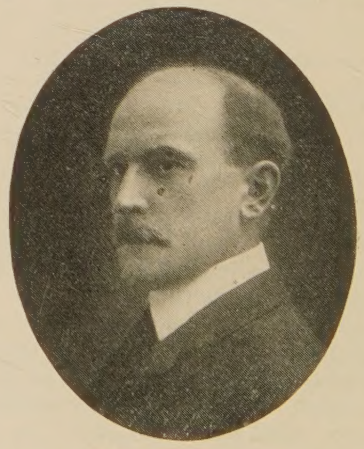
THERE was never a church better adapted to house an American Board meeting than this same Williston Church. Its parish house was ideal for the spreading out of all the exhibits which had been prepared. Pictures, literature, lantern slides, curios, all had adequate display. And there was further room to set up small courts, booths, and a stage whereon could be enacted scenes of native life and mission work. Under the lead of missionary experts, with Portland children for performers, with a Hampton student, a Christian Zulu, son of an *induna*, for the star artist, a round of missionary demonstrations was offered "to crowded houses."

The Special Addresses

BESIDE the missionaries' addresses, always the core of interest and impression at these annual meetings, the program included some telling utterances from those who spoke fresh from inspection of mission fields. The keen and kindly portrayal by Dr. Dunning of what missions are accomplishing in the lands he has visited the past year, and Professor Beach's and Secretary Patton's stirring pleas for Africa at the memorable session of Wednesday evening, it is safe to say, left a perpetual mark on the minds and hearts of all who heard them. The vision of Thursday evening also was wide and uplifting, with Dr. Charles Brown setting forth the Master's spiritual challenge to yet greater achievement and President Capen speaking with utmost power on a theme dear to his heart, Foreign Missions and World Peace. So effective does this last address promise to be that the World Peace Foundation has asked to issue it as a campaign document, promising to furnish the American Board all the copies desired for its constituency. The sermon on Tuesday evening by Dr. Watson L. Phillips was a rarely effective appeal for the deeper spiritual motives underlying foreign missionary work. It made a profound impression upon an audience which filled the State Street Church and was followed by a beautiful and tender communion service.

New Managers

IT can hardly be charged that the Board is to any degree dead wood. New timber is constantly being inwrought. This year fifty-two corporate members were added (all but seven of them by nominations from the churches), making a few



SECRETARY SMITH

less than 400 in all, of whom, by the way, only one-quarter were present at this meeting. By the resignation from the Prudential Committee of Col. C. A. Hopkins and Pres. A. P. Fitch, and by the expiration of terms of Prof. A. L.

Gillett and Mr. F. O. Winslow, four new members were added to the Committee: Dr. Raymond Calkins, of Cambridge, Hon. James Logan and Dr. John C. Berry, of Worcester, and Rev. W. L. Sperry, of Fall River. The personnel of the Committee was thus changed in one-third of its membership. As anticipated, a new corresponding secretary was chosen, Dr. Edward Lincoln Smith, formerly of Seattle, whose location is to be at New York, with special charge of the Middle District, and whose induction into the Board's service was warmly applauded as he spoke a few words of acknowledgment at the Thursday evening session.

THE closing moments of the meeting were, as ever, tender and inspiring. The commissioning service for Rev. Richard S. Rose, soon to set forth for India, that earliest of the Board's fields, conducted by Professor Moore, chairman of the Prudential Committee, a few farewell words from missionaries outward bound, another song from the quartet that had touched many hearts during the sessions, a trustful prayer by Dr. Arthur Little, and the Board adjourned to meet in Kansas City in 1913.

Go Ye

AN indication both of the increasing readiness of the newspaper press to print foreign missionary news and of what can be done to promote that agency by one who is interested and alert to spread missionary information is seen in the Missionary Aeroplane, a department maintained in a Los Angeles paper by a wide-awake member of the Temple Baptist Church of that city, who, gathering his facts from all quarters, presents them in crisp paragraphs as "Aerograms from All the Lands." The result is attractive and sure to lodge many telling facts in the minds of casual readers. Here is an idea for men and women in other cities who may have approach to some newspaper, and who may thus render large if quiet service to the missionary cause.

Foreign Missions in the Newspapers

ONE of the most impressive moments at the meeting of the American Board at Portland was on Wednesday morning, when Mr. Harry Wade Hicks, among the youngest of the corporate members of the Board, escorted to the platform Rev. Dr. Elnathan E. Strong, Secretary *Emeritus* and for thirty-three years a corporate member. The great congregation rose to its feet as they mounted the steps, and when the handclapping had subsided Mr. Hicks said: —

A Spontaneous Tribute

"We desire, dear Dr. Strong, to do honor to you, veteran Secretary of the Board of thirty-four years of fruitful service; premier missionary editor and journalist of North America, and sharing this high honor for the world only with the renowned Eugene Stock, of Great Britain; historian of the Board through over one-third of its first century of corporate life; trusted scribe and clerk of the Prudential Committee in preparing weekly for all these years the minutes of its responsible transactions; statesman in general counsel and particularly in African and Micronesian missionary affairs; beloved friend and counselor of furloughed, retired, disabled, and sick missionaries, whose home has been to them a haven of refuge, and to the children of many missionaries separated far from parents a sheet anchor of faith, hope, and cheer; Christian saint, a constant example of fidelity to your associates, to the corporate and honorary members of the Board, and to the churches of our faith and order, inspiring us to emulate, as far as may within us lie, the quiet yet mighty trust in God, faith in his coming Kingdom, and joy in his service.

"As we thus stand to honor you, we give you our warmest Christian greetings and best wishes for prolonged days and boundless joy in continued Christian fellowship and service."

The concurrence of the audience in these generous words was expressed by spontaneous applause, while many eyes were moist with tears of loving appre-

ciation and of gratitude to God for the prolonged service of one who for all these years has so signally commanded the confidence and affection of all who have known him.

In a few words vibrant with emotion, Dr. Strong expressed his surprise and appreciation at what had taken place, and with his customary modesty repudiated the suggestion that he had done anything out of the ordinary; at the same time he thanked the Board for the high privilege it had granted him of an opportunity to render some service to the outreach of the Kingdom. He sat upon the platform to the end of the session, which he closed with the benediction. J. L. B.

Famine in Rhodesia

A CABLEGRAM received October 16 from missionaries of the Board at Mt. Silinda, in the Rhodesia branch of the South Africa Mission, contained this message: "Famine prevailing throughout field. Distress is great; many will perish unless immediate relief is afforded mission." Allusions to the spread of famine conditions over a considerable portion of this district in Rhodesia have appeared in all recent letters from the missionaries and have been noted in the *Missionary Herald*. Evidently the distress has increased since the last letters were written, so that a cable appeal for help has been sent. All who are moved to aid missionaries in their efforts to lessen the suffering and death thus entailed may send their contributions to Treasurer Wiggin, with the assurance that they will be promptly and safely forwarded and put to immediate use.

Welcome Co-operation

THERE are increasing and most gratifying signs that some of those who emigrate to this country from mission lands not only remember with affection their homeland, but as well the missionary work which is being done there and which has been a blessing to them. A fresh example appears at Watertown, Mass., where a small group of Adana Armenians organized, a half dozen years ago, a society for the purpose of assisting the Boys' Academy maintained by the American Board in the city of Adana. There are now thirty-two regular members in the society, and though all of them are in humble circumstances, during these years they have sent several hundred dollars to the help of the school in whose work they are so much interested. Recently Dr. Chambers, of Adana, had the opportunity of meeting with them for a conference, and was impressed and encouraged by their evident desire to do yet larger things for the school. Setting before them the urgent need that a new building should be secured in place of the one which is so unfit as to be a disgrace, he urged them to set out upon a campaign for securing 1,000 Turkish liras (about $4,500) as their contribution thereto. Plans were talked over for a systematic start upon raising this large sum. Aside from the substantial help which would thus be rendered to one of its important schools, the American Board takes great satisfaction in finding such a temper of gratitude and co-operation on the part of this group of Armenians now settled in the United States.

The Tug-with-All-Your-Might Society

THIS is one of the names by which the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor is known in China, and expresses well its energizing influence on the mission field. Under the title, "Christian Endeavor in Missionary Lands," Pres. Francis E. Clark, D.D., has written interestingly of the extent to which this agency is used in foreign lands, with testimony from distinguished missionary leaders, and in particular with extracts from recent letters as to the diversity of operations to which Christian Endeavor is adapted in these differing fields. It is an effective recital, and, as every one who is familiar with the subject will agree, is not at all overdrawn. The pamphlet, published by the World's Christian Endeavor Union and obtainable at its headquarters in the Tremont Temple, Boston, would add some capital material to a missionary meeting along a line

not too often reported. Two extracts from this pamphlet may be found in The Portfolio of this issue.

Memorials in Two Lands

THE centenary ordination of missionaries at Salem last February has borne unexpected fruit to the enrichment of the Tabernacle Church. Upon reading in one of the magazines of the day Dr. Hill's account of the centenary scene, Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, of New York, was led to donate a bronze tablet, to be set outside the Tabernacle, bearing a conspicuous and undying tribute to the "names of the missionaries who laid the beginning of foreign missionary work in three denominations." This grateful and generous act is now supplemented by an offer from Dr. Coles to add a reproduction of the spire and tower of the old Tabernacle Church at Salem to the Judson Prison Memorial Chapel in Burma, which is designed to commemorate Judson's seven years and seven months in jail for the name of Christ.

A Chinese Panorama

THE current issue of the Envelope Series, containing Miss Dornblaser's graphic pictures of Chinese life and the missionary approach thereto, is awakening much interest. Now that its subscribers are supplied, and so long as it is in print, the Board will be glad to furnish copies of this pamphlet for careful distribution. And new subscribers to this quarterly at the low price of ten cents a year are greatly desired. It is worth far more than its cost.

A Foreign Missionary Ally

THE formation at Seattle of a Council of Oriental-American Christian workers means a better organized effort to help those who have come from the Far East to settle for a longer or shorter time in and about that port of the Northwest. By securing correspondents in the Orient to send advance information concerning those who are coming to America, by furnishing interpreters, counselors, and friends for the strangers on their arrival, and by introducing them to churches and Christian associations, it is certain that a genuine piece of missionary work can be done which will not only benefit America, but react upon the lands from which these new peoples come. As was to be expected, Dr. Sydney Strong is one of the moving spirits in this new organization, now assuming, with special emphasis on the religious and church side, a work which the International Young Men's Christian Association has more widely undertaken through the port secretaries connected with its industrial department.

Shall the Pace Quicken?

STATISTICS of the 102 Kumi-ai (Congregational) churches in Japan for 1911 show a net increase of 345 members. On the surface at least, it is rather discouraging to find so small a gain — only a little more than three to each church — when one considers the 50,000,000 people to be evangelized. These figures emphasize the fact that of late years the Christian movement in Japan has been effectively if quietly opposed by influences political, educational, and even social. The changed temper towards Christianity since it was recognized by the government in the memorable conference of February 25 of this year gives cause for deep rejoicing and fresh hope. Taken together with the sign of quickened zeal among the Kumi-ai churches and their closer co-operation with the missionaries for an outreaching evangelistic campaign from the cities into the country, it marks a new era in the Christianization of the empire. And as those who live in glass houses are not in position to throw stones, it may be well to remember that the figures of the new Congregational Year-Book show a net gain of only one-half a member for each of our churches in the United States.

A FRESH LOOK AT CHINA

By ARTHUR H. SMITH, D.D.

Dr. and Mrs. Smith, in returning to China after their prolonged furlough, took occasion to make more or less extended visits at several of the great centers of Chinese life, such as Canton, Shanghai, Hangchow, Nanking, and Hankow. Upon arrival at Peking, they went at once for a fortnight's visit in the country with Dr. W. A. P. Martin, Nestor of Chinese missionaries, and thence early in August to the annual meeting at Peitaiho. From there Dr. Smith wrote the following survey of conditions and outlook in China as gathered from his own observations and from his inquiries on these visits. His statement is thus of exceptional value to our readers. — THE EDITOR.

PERHAPS never before has it been so difficult to get at the real facts of the case in China, and then to draw rational inferences from them. This is not merely because they are numerous and complicated, but because there are a great number of fresh factors, perpetually altering, and for the most part altogether incomprehensible. China is so vast and so heterogeneous a country that there may be said to be no "general average" of intelligence; for the greater part of the population do not signify one way or the other.

The entire revolution was conceived and carried through by a small and more or less compact body of men who knew what they wanted, and who were greatly favored by existing dissatisfaction with the former government, as well as by the absolute failure on the part of the Manchus themselves to strike a blow on their own behalf; on several distinct occasions the smallest change might have brought about a wholly different result.

Now that a republic has come about a step has been taken which is indeed irrevocable, but of what has happened the people as a whole have not the smallest idea. An old man in Shantung was asked, "Where is this 'People's Country'?" and replied very shrewdly, "Every day we have to eat three meals; what is the difference?" There are many who think that a new emperor has ascended the throne for causes which are by no means clear; but the number of these is not so great as of those who are sure that all laws have been repealed and that no taxes are hereafter in force. There was indeed some color for this impression, because the revolutionists very unwisely gave it their sanction in the early stages of the struggle in Central China.

The real crux of the struggle now and for the indefinite future is one of which the common people have no dis-

THE AMERICAN LEGATION BUILDINGS AT PEKING
The Minister's Residence is at the left of the Main Building

tinct perception, but of which the leaders are well aware. What is to be the relation between the central government and the provinces? For all the millenniums of Chinese history this has been an unsolved problem, left to the adjustment of each successive dynasty. Now some clear-cut expression of the relationship is inevitable. To Americans it is plain that New China is about to go through just such a struggle as was experienced in our colonies in the years from 1783 to 1789. The provinces are as jealous of their "rights" as were our "states" of theirs, and for the same reason. There has always been a vast amount of interprovincial jealousy, which has colored and to some extent dominated the history of China. But under a strong and resolute emperor like one of the early Manchu monarchs, this had little chance for development or expression. Now when "The People" are to the (theoretical) front, it is quite otherwise. The provincial councils, not yet three years old, have cultivated and expanded this sentiment enormously, and these bodies may be said to have sprung into existence by the fateful permission of the former Empress Dowager, just at the time when they could mold the New China.

The same is even more true of the National Assembly now sitting in Peking, a body not yet two years old, but which takes on all the authority of the Parliament of the time of Cromwell. The modus of the election of its present members is somewhat uncertain, and in some cases irregular, but that this group of men (with their successors) intend to rule China is obvious. They are the ones to make the rules by which the coming Constitutional Assembly is to be chosen, and that is the body which is to elect a permanent president and, it is expected, to dictate to him what to do after he is chosen.

It is not merely one province against another, but there are the same sectional lines to which we are so accustomed in American history. The Cantonese largely originated this revolution, developed and matured it, and rightly adjudge themselves as the most progressive part of China. The Northerners, on the contrary, dislike all Cantonese, and dub them "Southern Barbarians," in allusion to their very recent entrance into Chinese civilization, say fifteen hundred years or more ago. Central China has its own ideas of its prestige and its rights. Hunan withstood the Taipings and saved its capital, alone among the centers of population in the Yangtze valley, and has been most self-assertive ever since. So with many other provinces. Nothing holds or can hold the divergent forces of China together but the hatred and the fear of the Western Powers, which, it is well understood, are hungrily sitting on their tails waiting for a favorable opening! This is perhaps the best example in recent history of compulsory Unity arising from inherent and inherited Disunity, and all friends of China hope it may continue!

In the meantime it is an open question to what extent the central government actually controls China. The phenomena are of the most confusing and conflicting nature. Judging from certain examples one would suppose that Chaos and Old Night had settled down all over China; yet there is another and a much more favorable side. The Chinese are an inherently orderly race, and quickly respond to any kind of strong and just government. Can we have that in China today? That is the important question.

The most serious aspect of the matter is the evident inability to restrain the troops from systematic looting. This as you know has occurred all over the empire (beg pardon, republic), and the latest exploit at Tungchow is the best illustration of all.

This was close to the capital, among well-disciplined soldiers of hitherto unblemished record, under the leading general of China, when previous warnings had been so frequent that anxiety and unrest were general. It was accomplished in a few hours; then the looters returned to camp and responded

to the roll call the next morning as if nothing had happened! If that is the end of it, it is hard to see how it is not also the end of ordered government in China, especially as this took place on the very day of the arrival in Peking of Dr. Sun, the guide, philosopher, and friend under whose patronage the republic came into being.

The position of premier under this régime is one not merely of difficulty, but of assorted impossibilities. Threats of "impeachment" are the staple on which this official is nourished by the National Assembly, and in general the same is true of all the members of the cabinet. The president, Yuan, is one of the few men in recent Chinese history who are equal to their position. During the difficult and highly delicate negotiations leading to the Manchu abdication he was suspected and denounced by both revolutionists and imperialists, but he got the Manchus out without a struggle and with external good will on the part of the Empress Dowager. He has had a post of almost unparalleled difficulty ever since, but he has held on his way steadily, not indeed unmoved, but striving to combine the incompatible forces by which he is surrounded into something like harmony. The recent union of five of the "parties" (cliques they should rather be styled) into one is a healthy sign.

PRESIDENT YUAN SHIH KAI
A recent picture

The presence of Dr. Sun in Peking and his cordiality with President Yuan are also good omens. So is the engagement of Dr. Morrison, the distinguished correspondent of the London *Times* in China, as adviser to the Chinese government, who will bring to the service of the state much strength and a larger knowledge of China than any single Chinese possesses. We are sorry to hear that Professor Jencks has not accepted the invitation to act as financial expert for China, which would have been a great advantage both to China and to America.

The Loan Syndicate have of course much besides the interests of China in view, and while they are quite right in making inexorable conditions to prevent the reckless borrowing and corrupt spending which characterized the last decade of Manchu supremacy, the Chinese naturally regard the domination of their country by Western gold as the real Yellow Peril.

It is shrewdly remarked that while the Chinese are so sensitive to foreign domination of China, they are not at all concerned as to a far greater danger, viz., that the corruption of the past be reproduced with additions in the republic. Of this there are many signs, which are seldom referred to in Chinese papers, but which cannot be denied or ignored. Our own experience shows how great and growing a danger this is. The Chinese will enfranchise only a small part of the people of China, and thus it is hoped to escape the evils from

which we in America have suffered. It does not occur to them that there is almost certain to be deep and increasing dissatisfaction at the outer fringe of disfranchisement, so that the more ignorant and less capable classes will be steadily pressing in to get a share of the good things supposed to go with the ballot. The women of China are the keynote of that republic, as of ours, and a few of them are already eager and insistent to have a share in the administration. There is no strong prejudice against this course in China, as in England, and it is altogether likely that women will get their "rights" much more easily here than they are in the way of doing in most Western countries.

The general absence of funds throughout China has almost put a stop to any progress in education. The students are filled with the wine of independence, and are resolved to do as they please, and to compel the teachers and directors to do the same! In a mission college in Hangchow the pupils were taught the Constitutional Law of modern countries, England among the rest, but they served notice on the professor that as China is now "a republic" they did not wish to hear about monarchies! An important Educational Conference has just had a long session in Peking, and many of its decisions seem wise and timely; especially the complete abolition of religious tests in government institutions.

THE WORTH OF A TRAINING INSTITUTE IN ANGOLA

By WILLIAM H. SANDERS, D.D., of Kamundongo, West Africa

The choice of a location for the new training institute of the West Africa Mission, as related in a Field Note of this number, and its assurance that this long desired aid will soon be realized make the more timely an article written for the *Missionary Herald* by Dr. Sanders just before his return to Angola last summer, after furlough in the United States. — The Editor.

In Africa, as elsewhere in the mission field, the true method for attaining results is no longer a question of debate. Native leaders must be trained, and, wherever they settle, outstations soon begin to form about them as nuclei. Among Africans the dead level of ignorance is unrelieved by exceptions — educated people — more completely perhaps than is the case in any other large section of the heathen world.

Experience has shown that the best missionary work is done by training leaders. At the beginning if one is taught thoroughly to read and to write, also some elementary arithmetic, geography, history, etc., is thoroughly trained in the Scriptures, is taught some craft, as carpentry, tailoring, or some other, and then is sent back to his people — this man will stand head and shoulders above the rest of the community. As a Christian he will have morning and evening prayers, inviting the others to come and listen to the reading of God's Word. He will gather the people for worship on Sunday, and will give some time each afternoon to teaching. Soon he is the spiritual leader of the place. A new outstation is added to the mission. Converts begin to ask admission to the church. What, then, is of great importance in each mission, or rather in the missions of any definite section, is a well-endowed institution for training such leaders. Having enough money to be able to maintain an agricultural department that should largely or wholly supply food for the institution, it would at the same time be a standing exhibition of correct farming and gardening, and introduce to the people new kinds of food supplies.

The report of the Livingstonia Mission on Lake Nyasa for 1910 makes possible a comparison that shows the value of a training institute. The

West Central Africa Mission of the American Board had strongly impressed upon it the need of training the people from the start to habits of self-support. The result was a consistent effort to accomplish this end. Unfortunately another habit was formed — that of insufficiently pressing the Prudential Committee for money. Hence up to this time no central institution has been established in the mission. Each station has done what it could with no financial resources beyond the salaries of missionaries and a hundred or two dollars for each station (the Canadian station was better provided) to train for itself workers. Any missionary knows that so but little can be done. The contrast in results from the two methods is shown by the report of the Livingstonia Mission.

This mission on the Nyasa was established about five years before ours, and its force has been somewhat larger, apparently. About 1893 a training institute was established, which has been supported with liberality, and since that time attention has been concentrated upon the training of leaders. The results as shown by the figures of the report were (approximately): 152 evangelists, trained men; 1,350 monitors and teachers; 7,000 communicants; 50,000 in school; and more than 7,000 in one region were not counted, since, because of sleeping sickness, the schools had not been maintained during the year.

These great results are more than ten times what the West Central Africa Mission has to show; yet we do not feel that we have been lying supinely on our backs. The explanation in part is, that the constituency behind the Livingstonia Mission by their wisely directed use of money strengthened those missionaries manifold for doing the work given them by the Lord. Without the institution they could have accomplished no such results.

Probably the institution at Nyasa has no greater field within reach than an institution in Bihe would have. It has the immediate advantage of the recognition of its value by the white rulers of the country. But in Angola also an institution that developed men and women of strong Christian character, giving them at the same time a fair knowledge of the Portuguese language and skill in mechanical and other lines, would in due time be recognized as one of value, and would obtain the favor and protection of the government officials and of most of the whites. Its influence might be extended to the limits of the province of Angola and even beyond.

The past triumphs of the gospel have been great. There will be far greater when the mighty men of wealth really put themselves to the work adequately equipping such training institutions, which in their regions will transform barbarism and ignorance into Christianity and civilization.

TUNGCHOW PAYS FOR A MILITARY HAIRCUT

By Rev. LUCIEN C. PORTER, of Tungchow

THE troops of the I Chün (Loyal Legion) have been located at Tungchow for many years. On the whole they have behaved themselves well. Particularly during the troubles of this year of revolution they have distinguished themselves, at least while here in their home barracks, by a certain forbearance and regard for the rights of citizens. As months wore on and still there was no sign of mutiny at Tungchow, the thankful city raised a monument, a marble stele, beside the busy East Gate, and thereon recorded the de-

CHINESE SOLDIERS OF TODAY

votion and orderly loyalty of the legion of which the people were so proud.

Meanwhile the task of republicanizing forces that had been defendants of the Manchus went on. Radicals had seized the first opportunity to discard the queue; the soldiery was urged to do likewise. It was most fitting that defenders of the new state should appear modern in every way. Although the soldiery was conservative in its tonsorial taste, some progress was made; first officers and then men in the ranks began to be seen without the queue and under foreign style hats. You could see on several streets the sign: "Sanitary Barber Shop. Hair cutting in the latest style." The city became convinced that the Legion was converted to the new order.

And who paid the bill?

Listen. It is a fine moonlight night, August the 24th, just six months to a day from the Peking mutiny. Suddenly shots are heard at the South Barracks. Then almost before one has guessed it, a messenger runs in with the news, "The troops are off; they are pillaging the city." Quite true. The Loyal Legion is collecting for its haircut.

The riot started between seven and eight. By nine o'clock firing was general throughout the city. By ten, fires had flared up along all the main business streets; they burned all night. Firing continued until three-thirty in the morning, punctuating the yells of looters and the cries of losers. It was a night of it for every one in Tungchow. Our mission compound is outside the city, so we did not have much opportunity to see the actual looting. The writer happened to be the only foreigner in the compound; the others were still at Peitaiho. For this reason no attempt was made to get into the city to watch the looting. After our arrangements for defense from possible attack had been made, there was little to do but to listen to the cries and firing and to watch the flames.

We had great anxiety for the city chapel, newly repaired this spring. It was in the center of the burning district. Finally we sent a messenger to learn the state of affairs and to give help if possible. It was a relief to hear from him that the chapel was safe. The preacher in charge had given asylum to several neighbors; these, with the regular occupants, made quite a company and had been able to put out the fires that had started near them. There had

been no attack on the chapel; soldiers who pounded on the door went off when told that it was church property. A few bullet holes through the door were the only damage. By two o'clock the firing grew less frequent and fires went down.

After the moon set, the city quieted down. By four o'clock even the scattering firing had ceased. The dark hour before dawn found the looters resting in their barracks, while the populace hid and waited for daylight. We had wondered what the looters would do after finishing their work. At first the rumor was that they would gather at the parade ground and march off in a body. They did nothing of the sort; they simply marched back to their quarters — an example of more audacious effrontery than the Third Division had shown at Peking. At dawn the buglers sounded from some camps, as though conditions were quite normal, a part of the routine of camp life.

As soon as the sky had lightened a party of us went into the city. We made a circuit that included the business section and extended to the East and South Gates. The destruction was complete and general. At one point were two men bound to trees, with piles of loot near them. These were probably men of the rabble who had displeased the soldiery. There were six bodies lying in the streets; one had been executed, one evidently burned to death, while the rest were shot. Going east down the main street (the end of the "Stone Road" from Peking), we found all the shops looted. From the corner of the Cattle Market to the Drum Tower, which closes the view on the north, the street was one waste of fires smoldering between scorched walls. Here and there, in the ruins or on the street, employees were scratching the dirt and dust, searching for copper cash.

At the East Gate we saw the mocking monument that celebrates the virtues of our "Loyal Legion"!

The magistrates' offices throughout the city were not molested.

As we returned through the city, residents were beginning to appear to direct the clearing up of their premises. Before afternoon men were at work laying rough walls across the fronts of destroyed shops. It was pitiful to see them putting up these ineffective barricades: scraps of brick and tile laid in a muddy mortar of earth and ash. The bearing of all whom we saw had a certain air of enduring the inevitable, almost of cheerfulness, that was surprising. After the first shock of disaster the Chinese shows a remarkable ability to endure his fate without whimpering.

Stopping at the street chapel, we got the full story of how the place was saved. The company there had done nobly. At much risk they had held to the roof and extinguished each burning brand, saving their neighbor's as well as their own building. It was a bit of real loyalty and bravery.

Today, Tuesday, the third day after the looting, we get estimates on the total loss to the city that range from one million to two million taels ($750,000 to $1,500,000). It is difficult to see how the poor city can recover from this shock. It has now no natural sources of recuperation, for the loss of the tribute rice traffic took away its chief source of revenue. We cannot see into the future. Ruined shops, pillaged homes, terror-stricken inhabitants, suffering and hunger — in such coinage have the soldiery collected from the city the price of a haircut.

The most distressing fact about the incident is the indifference of the troops to any sense of shame. They calmly returned to camp as though their looting was a part of the regular service. Officers are unable to control them. Although we hear of punitive expeditions from Peking, I fear the reports are unfounded rumors and do not dare to hope that the government will really take determined steps toward punishing the real offenders. Order is restored in the city. The chief magistrate is taking measures to enforce restoration of property where the looters were civilians of the lower classes. Various bodies of citizens, the gentry, merchant guilds,

Self-Government Club, and others, have formed a United Relief Society and are taking steps to assist grain shops to resume business, to reopen a few banks, and to establish a pawnshop. This will help very materially to meet immediate needs.

The Relief Society of Peking, of which Miss Miner is the head, has sent down a carload of rice. As soon as a list of real sufferers can be prepared, this rice will be distributed through the Relief Society. The chairman of this society is a member of our church, Mr. Sui Chao Po. He has business interests here and in Peking. Mr. Kung, another of our leaders, will assist in the rice distribution. It is most fortunate that these Christian gentlemen are able to work with their fellow-citizens at this time and are recognized as those best fitted to manage affairs. Mr. Sui suffered heavy losses Saturday night. His home and shop were looted. He himself was slightly wounded when trying to save his home from being fired. Mr. Kung lives in the village adjacent to the compound; he was a leader in our volunteer company that patrolled the grounds Saturday night.

MISS WELPTON, OF MARASH[1]

THE cable brought to the Board Rooms this sad and shocking message from Marash, on the eastern side of the Central Turkey Mission: —

"We grieve to report that Miss Welpton has died of cholera, after a short illness, at Marash on October first." No fuller word has yet been received, but the bitter fact is all too clear — that another has been taken from that company of devoted men and women who count not their lives dear for the service of the gospel in that weary land of Cilicia. Once again, after long years, a missionary in Turkey has fallen victim to the cholera, which some were beginning to think was hardly a menace to their well-ordered lives. Following close upon the death of the two Armenian pastors, also recorded in this number of the *Herald*, it deepens the distress with which the friends of that harassed mission in Central Turkey must contemplate its lot. Upon hearing the news Dr. W. Nesbitt Chambers, of Adana, now in this country, wrote to the officers of the Board: —

"In silence let the ranks be closed up. With tearful eyes and bleeding hearts and chastened spirits let us do honor to the spirit that's gone by faltering not a moment at the strange providences. Within the year two leading pastors, strong men of devoted spirit; and now Miss Welpton! These

MISS CORA M. WELPTON

were not the people we felt anxious about, nor had we any doubt that they would endure for years. Strange providences! for not even a sparrow falleth to the earth unnoticed by the Heavenly

[1] Miss Cora May Welpton, daughter of John B. and Mary E. Welpton, was born in Tabor, Ia., September 16, 1874. She was educated at Tabor College, and at the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago; sailed for Turkey, September 18, 1901, to be a teacher in the girls' college at Marash, supported by the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior. One furlough was spent in this country, from which she returned to the Central Turkey Mission in 1911.

Father; of how much more value the lives of his saints! We knew the value of Miss Welpton, or rather we thought we did — zealous, devoted, alert, carrying her work on to success. Imbued with the spirit of her Saviour, she adorned the position she had in the college — a necessity to its best development. A peer in a splendid band of women, working for the cause of Christ in Central Turkey, for the elevation of the women of the land, she could ill be spared, as we thought. Yet the Master called her. Why? We can only bow in silence and trust where we cannot understand. May the God of grace sustain and comfort the sorrowing, and may the Master provide the needed workers for his vineyard and sustain them at their task."

CALLED FORTH

SINCE the last number of the *Missionary Herald* was made up a round dozen of new missionaries have left for their fields. The exact date and details of their sailings may be found in The Chronicle of this issue; a brief sketch of their life history thus far is offered here to those who are to be their friends and supporters in the new service. Between the lines of these bare records how much is to be read; of spiritual experiences, of arduous preparatory years, of family debatings, of impulses and shrinkings, and of the mysterious leadership of the divine Spirit. May these twelve also find the reward promised to those who leave all to follow!

Miss Edithe A. Conn was born in Nebraska. After passing from the public schools, she was graduated from the State Normal School, Valley City, N. Dak., in 1905, and has won high commendation as a student and teacher. She received the degree of A.B. at Fargo College in 1911, having served as college librarian for three years. Miss Conn is adopted by the Woman's Board of Missions and has been appointed to the Zulu Branch of the South Africa Mission. It is expected that she will be designated to the Girls' Home at Umzumbe, for which post she is greatly desired, in place of Miss Laura Smith, who has rendered distinguished service in that important school.

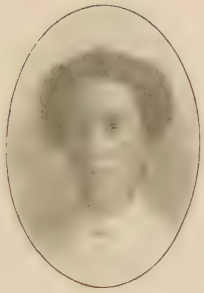
MISS CONN

Miss Edith C. Lundquist, who sailed with Miss Conn, is a native of Sweden. Left an orphan at nine years of age, she studied in the public schools of Sweden; on coming to America she took up studies in the Baptist Missionary Training School, Chicago, and after a two years' course in nursing was graduated from the Baptist Nurses' Training School of the same city. She has recently completed a course in the Moody Bible Institute, and is starting out on a five years' term of service as nurse at Mt. Silinda, Rhodesia, a place and form of work which she specially chose and for which she is well adapted.

For the missions in Turkey there sailed in September four needed recruits. Miss Annie Allen, whose return was recorded some weeks since, is to be connected with the Brousa Girls' School, and the Woman's Board of Missions for the Pacific has sent an additional worker for this school, Miss Edith F. Parsons, who received her early education in California; later, in 1902, she was graduated from Leland Stanford University, and since has had experience as a teacher and in various other forms of Christian work. For some time she has desired to enter foreign missionary service along educational lines, and this position at Brousa seems well suited to her.

For the Western Turkey Mission also

MISS PARSONS



MISS HOLEMAN

Miss Jessie Holeman departed, under the support of the Woman's Board, for a three years' term of service as a kindergartner in the Gedik Pasha School, Constantinople. Miss Holeman was born in Indiana, but soon moved to Kentucky, where at Louisville she received kindergarten training; she has since studied in Washington, D. C., and given instruction to many kindergartners.

MR. BREWSTER

A third recruit in September for the Western Turkey Mission was Rev. J. Riggs Brewster, a direct descendant of Elder Brewster of Pilgrim fame and, on his mother's side, kin with the family of Dr. Elias Riggs, of Constantinople. He was born at Montrose, Pa., and received his early education in the schools of that town. Afterwards he was connected with Mt. Hermon School, and in 1901 was matriculated in Princeton University, from which he was graduated in 1905. From that time until 1908 he taught in Anatolia College, Marsovan. Returning to the United States, he entered McCormick Theological Seminary, graduating in 1911. Mr. Brewster's studies and experiences have fitted him for service in Turkey, as he already has some knowledge of the Turkish language, but especially of modern Greek. It is anticipated that he will be assigned to work either at Smyrna or Bardezag.

To the Central Turkey Mission goes Miss Grace Towner, in the expectation that she will become a teacher in Adana Seminary. Miss Towner was born in Kansas; after graduation from high school she taught for a few years and then entered Washburn College, from which she was graduated in 1909. After teaching in Alton High School, Kansas, a short time, she took the principalship of that school, resigning that position in 1911 to pursue such studies in the Chicago Training School and elsewhere as would best fit her for foreign missionary work. She has been glad to respond to the call which comes from Adana, and goes out under the support of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior.

To the Marathi Mission goes Rev. Richard Selwyn Rose, son of Rev. W. W. Rose, a Congregational minister in Illinois at the time of his death in 1897. Mr. Rose was graduated from Fort Atkinson High School, Wisconsin, and later, in 1904, from Carleton College, Minnesota; the present year he has completed his theological course at Oberlin. During his years of study he has been engaged in several forms of Christian work, among which may be mentioned a ministry among the Indians at Fort Berthold, North Dakota, and for a time the task of pastor's assistant in the First Church, Oberlin. India has peculiar attractions

MR. ROSE

MISS TOWNER

MISS HASTINGS

for Mr. Rose, where he will probably be engaged in evangelistic work and may be assigned for a time to Sholapur.

It is always a pleasure to report the entrance of missionary children upon

MISS STRANG

MISS BROWN

the work of their parents, after preparation in the homeland. Miss Minnie K. Hastings, granddaughter of Rev. Eurotas P. Hastings and daughter of Rev. R. C. Hastings, of the Ceylon Mission, names long familiar as prominent laborers in Ceylon, thus returns, under the support of the Woman's Board, to join the mission in which she was born. Miss Hastings came to America at seven years of age, and after attending the public schools of Hartford, Conn., entered Wellesley College in 1903, becoming a Student Volunteer the same year. Since graduation from Wellesley she has been connected as teacher with three different schools of higher grade. It is expected that Miss Hastings will assist Miss Howland in the Uduvil Girls' School.

The Foochow Mission has won two new helpers, Miss Daisy D. M. Brown and Miss Elaine Strang. Miss Strang was born in Michigan. Her father is an ordained clergyman and is now principal of the American Missionary Association school at Kings Mountain, N. C. During a two years' course in Wheaton College, Illinois, Miss Strang supported herself and also during a two years' course in Oberlin College, from which she was graduated in 1911. Miss Strang goes out under the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior, and it is expected will teach in kindergarten.

Miss Brown was born in Iowa; after studying in the public schools she spent three years in Iowa College, and then for six years was in business. In 1908 she entered the Hartford School of Religious Pedagogy, where she studied for two years. These two ladies have had much experience in practical affairs while pursuing their studies, which will better fit them for the varied labors involved in missionary service in the district now so rapidly developing in Foochow and its vicinity. Miss Brown is to be supported by the Woman's Board.

Rev. and Mrs. Dean Rockwell Wickes have joined the North China Mission. Mr. Wickes was born at Granville, O. His early education was received in Oak Park, Ill., after which he took a three years' course in the Chicago Manual Training School. After a four years' course in Chicago University he was graduated from that institution in 1905. A year was then spent in the theological school of the same university and two years in Yale Divinity School, from which he was graduated with degrees of A.M. and B.D. in 1908 and 1909. Mr. Wickes has had wide experience in Young Men's Christian Association work and as a Bible teacher, serving also for an extended period as acting pastor of the Congregational Church at Grand Junction, Mich. He became a Student Volunteer in 1902, and since then he has been specially interested in

MR. AND MRS. WICKES

North China. Mrs. Wickes (Fanny Rollinson Sweeny) is a native of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. A graduate of Vassar College, she served for four years as an instructor in that college, taking

also post-graduate studies, and has been specially interested in social settlement work. It is expected that after acquiring the language Mr. Wickes will be engaged in educational work, probably in Tungchow College.

A SIGNIFICANT MEMORIAL SERVICE

AT a time when in many parts of our land strange tongues are heard venting their discontent, and in particular affirming disbelief in both religion and the state, it was reassuring on a Sunday evening of September to find a company of from 200 to 250 people lifting their voices in a language which, though foreign, was clearly expressing Christian faith, hope, and love. It was at a service in the Evangelical Armenian Church of New York City, of which Rev. M. G. Papazian is the pastor, in memory of two leading Armenian pastors in the field of the American Board's Central Turkey Mission, Hagop Bulbulian, of Aintab, and Bedros Topalian, of Adana. Over a wide portion of that field, during the Cilician massacres of 1909, nearly all church buildings were razed to the ground and their ministers killed. It is one of the dark mysteries of Providence that these surviving shepherds of a terrified and decimated flock should have been stricken to death in one year, the more so that they only of all the evangelical Christians of the region had so far fallen victims to the epidemic of cholera. So great was the esteem in which these two men were held among their own people, and so wide and deep the mourning for them, that this Armenian church in America was moved to express its sorrow over their loss and its joy and pride in their imperishable record.

Beyond a few men in the pulpit who participated in the service — Dr. W. N. Chambers, of Adana, Secretaries Patton and Strong of the American Board, and Mr. Montgomery, of New York, son of a former missionary in that field — almost every person in the congregation was of the Armenian race. The hymns, the prayers, and most of the addresses were in the Armenian tongue. One who did not know that speech could not, of course, understand all that was expressed in the tributes or follow the story of the heroes' deeds; but he could watch the response in the faces of those who were addressed. And it was good to think upon these men who had gone before; they had lived nobly and died in the victory of their faith.

BADVELLI BULBULIAN

Over wide areas, in many cities and towns, they had left their mark for Christ upon the most precious things in the world, the hearts of their fellowmen.

Upon the death of Badvelli Bulbulian a memorial service was held at Talas in the Western Turkey Mission, where years before he had labored, and where his memory was still green. His manliness and absolute sincerity were emphasized, and a proverb of the land, "His word and himself were one," was quoted as the secret of his power. Of Badvelli Topalian it was said that

personal comfort was nothing to him when the interests of the Kingdom were at stake. Miss Elizabeth Webb, of Adana, writes of him: —

"As a young man he gave up the opportunity for study in America, even after it had been made possible by the

BADVELLI TOPALIAN

generosity of a friend, because conscience said he ought to work here in Turkey.

"This same devotion to Christ led him during these past two years to leave the pastorate of the largest church in our mission and give his life, providentially spared in the massacre three years ago, to the village churches, made orphans at that time. Until called to the superintendence of a special work in Tarsus, his time during the past two years has been spent apart from his family, traveling from village to village, attempting by the whole strength of his noble personality to repair in some degree the loss of the many pastors and preachers in this region.

"Sixteen years of faithful service were spent as pastor here in Adana. He still lives in the spirits of the many who were helped by his strong sermons and devoted life.

"The farsightedness and largeness of his plans were beautifully shown in the naming of his youngest son, Noorie. When a friend objected to the name on the ground that it was one generally used by Moslems he replied: 'I wish it to be so. Perhaps by the time he is grown the way will be open for preaching the gospel to the Moslems, and then perhaps he will be a preacher and his name being Noorie may make them feel that he is more a brother to them.'"

As one reflected upon the lives of these two fellow-servants and of what the American Board had been able to do for them and they in turn for it; as he looked about upon the company of Armenians gathered to honor their memory and realized that all of them doubtless owed the impulses that put them in sympathy with that service to the missions of this same Board in their homeland; and as he further thought of what this Evangelical Armenian Church of New York and its pastor are doing for the welfare of the people of their race in this country, a new impression was gained as to the scope, importance, and success of this missionary enterprise which is often regarded as an amiable but rather fruitless effort. Every supporter of foreign missions, and in particular of the American Board, has occasion to take joy of heart over all the implications of that memorial service in the New York church.

HOME DEPARTMENT

SEPTEMBER IN THE TREASURY

THE returns from the Treasurer for the month of September have not the same possibilities of interest—nay, even excitement—as for the month of August. We begin again on a new problem in addition. We start the year with a substantial increase in the income returnable from the Twentieth Century Fund. There is carried into the account for this month one-third of the total Twentieth Century Fund. The large additions made to that fund in the last year continue to bless us, but let it be remembered that this $9,600 increase might well be divided over all the months to follow, since we are crediting to September the entire profits from that source for the year.

The most important fact for the friends of the Board to consider from the financial standpoint is that loss of $48,000 from living donors last year. Let us all ponder it earnestly, seeking to discover its causes and uniting our heartiest efforts to wipe out such a blot. It means that all the gain of the centennial year in that direction has been lost to us, that we start again from the standard of two years ago, as though the spread of knowledge and of inspiration from the centennial had done our churches and ourselves little good. We face a year of limitless opportunity, and we can only pray that God will make it a year of limitless blessing.

It will interest any one to refer to the November *Herald*, 1911, and to note that in the first month of last year we began with a loss of $18,926. This year looks better, but we lay not our armor off by any means.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR SEPTEMBER

RECEIPTS AVAILABLE FOR REGULAR APPROPRIATIONS

	From Churches	From Individuals	From S. S. and Y. P. S. C. E.	From Twentieth Century Fund and Legacies	From Matured Conditional Gifts	Income from General Permanent Fund	Totals
1911	$8,554.01	$2,997.44	$400.96	$77,828.93		$1,566.25	$91,347.59
1912	8,651.89	1,058.50	516.11	87,464.73		1,566.25	99,257.48
Gain	$97.88		$115.15	$9,635.80			$7,909.89
Loss		$1,938.94					

THE KENNEDY WILL

THE ART OF GIVING. VIII[1]

"Having been greatly prospered in the business which I carried on for more than thirty years in this my adopted country, and being desirous of leaving some expression of my sympathy with its religious, charitable, benevolent, and educational institutions, I give and bequeath out of the rest, residue, and remainder of my estate, after payment in full of all the gifts mentioned in the foregoing articles of this my will, the following legacies." This statement is found at the head of

[1] Beginning with the March number, eight articles in this series have appeared. The following are the titles: The Art of Giving, The Follies of Givers, The Dead-Hand, The Embarrassment of Riches, The Courtesies of Giving, An Old-Time Giver, The D. K. Pearsons Way, and Mr. Rockefeller's System of Benevolence.

that section of the will of John Stewart Kennedy, of New York, who died October 21, 1909, in which he makes his principal benevolent bequests. After this setting forth of his motive he proceeds to give away to forty-six institutions and organizations the sum of thirty million dollars. As nearly two million dollars were given to charity through specific bequests in the other sections of the will, we certainly may apply to Mr. Kennedy the term "princely giver." In the amount of money disposed of directly for benevolent work this is one of the greatest wills in history. When we consider the spirit which pervades the document we place it in a class by itself. It is the most remarkable document of its kind ever issued. It marks a new era in benevolence. One cannot appreciate this fact until he has read the twenty-two pages which it covers in the printed form. Through all the legal forms and the carefully thought out provisions for remote contingencies, covering many institutions and an impressive array of relatives and friends, there breathes the spirit of a great soul expressing a high sense of obligation to humanity. As expressed in the preamble, the dominant motives which influenced this great giver were gratitude and sympathy, and these are the very qualities which wealth is apt to obliterate.

Next to the fine spirit of benevolence which characterizes this will it is noteworthy for six different reasons: —

1. Mr. Kennedy made no gift to perpetuate his own memory or to bear his own name. There is no suspicion or hint of self-advertising. To give away over thirty million dollars in a manner as impersonal as legal procedure would allow is somewhat noteworthy. The act has the fragrance of the box of ointment which a certain woman poured out on Jesus' head and feet. And for a similar reason this deed, like hers, is likely to find its way round the world. This will is bound to have influence upon men and women of wealth in many different lands. It is not unlikely that Mr. Kennedy may accomplish as much in the way of influence and example as he does by his great benefactions.

2. Note also the fact that this business man of vast affairs attached no hampering conditions to his bequests. Having selected the institutions which he wished to aid, and in which he had confidence, he was content to leave it to the trustees of these institutions to see that the best possible use was made of the bequests. "For the uses and purposes of said society" is the recurrent phrase as he remembers the missionary organizations of his own and other denominations. Mr. Kennedy's example in this respect re-enforces what we have remarked frequently, that the wisest givers are unwilling to embarrass trustees through specific conditions which reach far into the future. They are willing to trust the men who succeed them in administrative positions, just as they in turn were trusted by those who went before.

3. We must express our admiration for the generosity and extent of Mr. Kennedy's personal bequests. He did not give to charity at the expense of his own family or others who might naturally look to him for remembrance. The generous provision for the widow and for a wide circle of relatives, the inclusion of lifetime friends, and his generous distribution to employees, all bespeak a rarely affectionate and appreciative nature.

4. The comprehensiveness of the charitable bequests calls for notice. Here are forty-six institutions remembered. What a list! Colleges at home and abroad for men and women, white and colored, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association of New York, the Academy of Design, the Metropolitan Art Museum, the Public Library, the Cooper Union, the Children's Aid Society, the United Charities, the City Mission Society, the Tract Society, hospitals, too, and dispensaries — were ever so many and so diverse institutions brought together in a single document? It is something of an education in benevolence simply to read the list.

5. Among the societies and institutions which Mr. Kennedy remembers, Presbyterian organizations hold the most prominent place, notably the mission boards of his own church. In all the history of missions there never have been such munificent gifts as these, nearly three million dollars given to each of the three leading boards! As a Presbyterian Mr. Kennedy very properly gave mainly to Presbyterian objects, yet he did not confine himself to these. He gave to Robert College at Constantinople a magnificent sum, and remembered two other colleges in Turkey connected with the American Board. The will was more Christian than denominational.

6. We note finally that Mr. Kennedy expressed in his will his deep interest in scientific benevolence. It is well known that he was the donor of the United Charities Building in New York. The will is added evidence of a special and deep interest in the better methods of relief which are coming into vogue. Certainly no man has done more than Mr. Kennedy to advance such movements. This line of charitable activity was distinctive of Mr. Kennedy, as aiding small colleges was distinctive of Mr. Pearsons, and as building libraries is of Mr. Carnegie.

Such a document makes one long to know more of the man behind the will; but beyond learning that he was a Scotchman who came to the States early in life, who prospered greatly in business, and who led a simple, godly life, full of devotion to the church and to all good things, our curiosity is not satisfied. Yet after all does not the will sufficiently make known the man? It is a remarkably self-revealing document, and on this account it has done more to allay the unreasoning and indiscriminating criticism of the rich which abounds in certain quarters than any recent event. Mr. Kennedy's will gives color to the saying which some challenge, "A noble rich man is the greatest achievement of God." May his example be followed by many others to whom God has given the opportunity to convert wealth into moral and spiritual power.

IS YOUR SUNDAY SCHOOL IN LINE?

A more attractive appeal never met a more difficult combination of circumstances than does our proposition to the Sunday schools to build two hospitals in China. By agreement with the homeland societies we are restricted to the autumn months for the definite cultivation of the Sunday schools, yet this year comes the splendid campaign for Home Missions, with its broadside of plans for the study of our home problems, culminating in Home Mission Week, November 10–17. The work is of immense importance, and the campaign is intelligently planned. We join in hoping for the full success of this effort. It is a misfortune, however, that our own appeals thus come into open competition with so splendid an effort. Many have written us, asking, "What shall we do under these conditions?" Some schools will prefer to continue their educational work for foreign missions according to our denominational plan; others will wish to join in the celebration of Home Mission Week. There would be time even then to use our material and to raise an excellent offering for these two hospitals so sorely needed.

Do not get out of line, even if your plans are interrupted. Remember that one of these hospitals is the only medical relief for three millions of people, while the other ministers to a population of eight hundred thousand. We want your young people to share in this great privilege and to own a shareholder's certificate, which will remind them of their gifts. Ask us about the new educational material if you have not already seen it.

A similar difficulty will arise in the winter, when the centennial of David Livingstone's birth will be celebrated by all departments of our churches, in study classes, programs, and concert exercises.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

FIELD NOTES

Fire at Chisamba

(West Africa Field)

The Chisamba station of the West Africa Mission, the largest and most developed of all centers of work on that field, met with dire misfortune on August 5, when fire swept away the carpenter shop, the buildings of the girls' compound, and the residence and store of the Misses Melville and Miss Diadem Bell. By the prompt and united effort of missionaries and natives the fire was, fortunately, confined to these buildings, but the scene of desolation the next morning saddened all hearts. The Misses Melville, who had been back from their furlough in America less than three weeks, lost not only their house but almost all their possessions.

"Miss Bell also lost almost everything," adds Mr. Cattell. "Her writing desk containing the station books was burned up. All the station books and records were lost; a large bookcase and all books were destroyed. Miss Bell tried to save a few personal things, and had her bedding in her arms and was getting more when a native, seeing her danger, forcibly pushed her out of the house. As it was, this native had his ears singed by the falling, burning thatch. Our food supply was in the storehouse, and this was completely burned up—flour, butter, preserves, sugar, etc. A few tins of condensed milk were saved, and a few tins of toasted cheese were recovered after the fire was over. My room was at the end of the storehouse and I had not time to save a single thing, except-

THE CAMMACKS' HOME AT CHISAMBA

ing a camp bed and a few letters." The sufferers write bravely of the situation, saying that natives and Portuguese traders as well as their missionary colleagues are very kind, and that they are comparatively comfortable in temporary use of the Cammacks' home, as they are now on furlough. But the slow and costly task of rebuilding and refurnishing is before them and the mission.

A Characteristic Welcome

(West Africa Field)

Mr. Cattell's account of his arrival with the Misses Melville at Chisamba, July 19, makes a stirring picture. They were fortunate in catching the upcountry train the very day their steamer reached Lobito Bay, and were at Chiyaka station thirty hours later. After a week at the mission meeting at Dondi they set out upon their four days' journey to Chisamba. When two hours away from that station they were met by the first welcome committee, a detachment of native girls. Later came up the Christian boys, clapping their hands and saying, "*Kalunga.*" Soon

THE LOT FOR THE NEW CHURCH AT TARSUS

The old building now used as a church shows in the right background

more and more of the people appeared. The carriers rushed the travelers along, the crowd falling in behind with all kinds of delighted noises, the girls trilling a shrill note by plucking their cheeks, the boys firing a volley of blank cartridges. When the village was reached the carriers raced the push carts up the principal street. "On past the church, past the bell hung in the tree and a boy ringing it for dear life, up to the house with the flag flying in front. The crowds followed us into the house. There was little time to be welcomed by Miss Bell, who had been alone on the station for the past month or so. The natives were greatly delighted to see the Misses Melville once more. For an hour the sitting room was crowded with natives — old women with stooping backs and wrinkled faces, old, teethless men, young women with babies slung on their backs, young, handsome men, boys and girls and infants, all crowded in and squatted on the floor. Many from the outstations traveled three and four hours to welcome us. An ox was killed in our honor."

Good News from Tarsus

(Central Turkey Field)

We are indebted to Mr. K. P. Damlamayan, of Tarsus, now a student at Hartford Seminary, for the accompanying picture of the lot which by heroic and sacrificial giving the evangelical community of Tarsus has succeeded in purchasing for its projected new church building. This is the undertaking for which Dr. Chambers pleaded at Portland and toward which offerings and pledges were there made. Attention has been called more than once of late in these columns to the sore need of this church and the eager hope that in the old home of St. Paul there will soon rise a house of worship adequate at least to the community already developed there. Mr. Damlamayan adds the encouraging news, received in recent letters from Tarsus, that Dr. Christie's health is much improved and that he will not be obliged to be away from St. Paul's Institute this winter, as was feared.

To Help the Girls of Albania

(European Turkey Field)

One bright streak in Albania's lowering sky comes with the gift of $5,000 from Mr. Charles R. Crane, of Chicago, for the enlargement of the girls' school of the American Board at Kortcha. This is the only evangelical school for girls in all Albania. Since his visit to that country recently Mr. Crane has been deeply interested in the welfare of

its people and a substantial friend to Mr. Dako and Miss Kyrias, the latter formerly the head of that school, both of whom are now engaged in graduate study at Oberlin.

One Less to Meet the Opportunity

(North China Field)

The death of Pastor Jen at Peking, August 22, 1912, the anniversary of Miss Russell's death, takes from that station of the Board another trusted leader, the senior Chinese pastor of the mission at Peking and beloved in his church. The loss seems very heavy to all his co-workers.

October 16 at Tocat

(Western Turkey Field)

Of all the observances of the centenary of Henry Martyn's death, one of the most striking and significant was that held by his grave in Tocat, where the twenty-four evangelical churches of the Marsovan, Cesarea, and Sivas fields kept a day of prayer for the Moslem peoples. Inasmuch as these churches are made up mostly of Armenians, and as to them Moslem means Turk and the Turk has been their hereditary and merciless oppressor, their disposition to join in this league of prayer breathes the very spirit of the Master and his call to "pray for them that despitefully use you."

A Summer School at Marsovan

(Western Turkey Field)

For the first time a Summer Bible School has been held in connection with Anatolia College at Marsovan. Its four weeks' session closed August 9. Begun as an experiment with the understanding that if it should draw six students it would be maintained, there was a happy surprise in finding a steady average attendance of twenty-five. Included in this number were teachers, preachers of various communities, colporters, Bible-women, college and girls' school students, business men of Marsovan, Gregorian priests, and visiting missionary friends. Interest in the work grew, and ties of friendship and good will were cemented. Yet larger results are hoped from next year's session.

LETTERS FROM THE MISSIONS

MICRONESIA MISSION

APAIANG REOCCUPIED

Last month's *Herald* noted the arrival of Rev. and Mrs. F. J. Woodward at Tarawa on their way to Apaiang, which is to be once more the center of work for the Gilbert Islands.

After some delay and not a little difficulty in making transit, which difficulty included a call to start at three o'clock in the morning, a long boat ride under a burning hot sun, arrival at low tide, and the necessity of being carried ashore on the shoulders of natives over about an eighth of a mile of beach, they were at last safely deposited at their future home. Mr. Woodward's account of what they found is painful but brightened by the courage, devotion, and sympathy of the writer:—

"The conditions, as we found them on our arrival, would be hard to describe. Before we had been here many hours enough problems had presented themselves to keep each of us concerned for many weeks to come.

Housekeeping under Difficulties

"We first busied ourselves at setting up house in a rickety old building once occupied by Hawaiian missionaries. When I tell you that two of our windows lack sashes and the other four lack twelve panes of glass, you may be able to get some idea of our 'outlook.' Still it has already become a homelike place to us. There are but two rooms, one of which we use for bedroom, the second for dining room, sitting room, and kitchen combined, with a corner set apart for a library. We have used every available packing case, with which, with a little lumber bought from a trader, we

THE MISSION COMPOUND AT APAIANG

have built a storeroom on a part of the back porch. On the other end of that porch we have had built a dressing room after the native style, leaving a narrow entrance to the house. Our furniture has not yet arrived, though ordered eight months ago, and we have great fun over the ingenious ways in which we meet the emergencies, such as boiling clothes in a kerosene tin in lieu of a wash boiler; Mrs. Woodward rolling out cookies with one of my medicine bottles and baking them on a piece of tin from a tin can, which I hammered out flat; baking bread by the use of soured juice from the cocoanut tree instead of yeast; sweeping the floor with a brush made from hen feathers, when we cannot buy a regular broom, or trying to cook food properly over the native open fire.

"Our home is located in the center of the Boys' Compound, which is about 100 feet square. On the left side of the house are three of the native boys' houses. On the right stands the schoolhouse, and beyond that four more houses occupied by the boys, while back of our house stands the boys' eating house and the cook house. Not one of the seven houses in which the boys are living is fit for a dwelling. Four hundred feet from the Boys' Compound the Girls' School is located. All about the compound the fence was broken down, so that the whole aspect of the place was dilapidated.

The Need of a Shepherd

"When Mr. Walkup left the school four years ago, it must have been in good working order, as I see remnants of household and school furniture lying around, which show what the working condition of the school must have been then. Many of the native teachers, although earnest in their purpose to serve Christ, have not that stability of character, that power of discernment, that initiative ability, which make a man a leader of men. These people must have the guiding hand of a leader, or they simply drift. They are the exceptions, who stand firm and faithful in the face of obstacles which would daunt many teachers at home. For the past two years the school stopped on any particular day that some of the pupils chose to go in search of food. Discipline has been at such a low ebb as to be altogether ineffective. Added to this was the lack of that which would lead to interest in school work and comfort in school life.

Even the common necessities of life were lacking: There were no tubs, buckets, kettles, washboards, sewing machines, lamps, and not even a decent blackboard. So you see there is an opportunity for us to do something with the help of the people in the homeland.

"I began by making out a schedule for their daily routine and they are trying hard to conform to the few rules of school life. In the month which we have been here two native houses have been built, the schoolhouse, the girls' house, and the fences repaired. This means the gathering up of the pandanus leaf and, after wetting and flattening it out, sewing it to the midrib of a cocoanut leaf, so as to form what we might call a large shingle, many of which are required to make a roof. We have planted two hundred b'abai plants, as well as one hundred taro plants. The land has also been cleared where the new school building and our home are to be located. As the lumber for our house will not reach here until November, we expect to remain in our present location for about a year."

FOOCHOW MISSION

BIBLE INSTITUTES IN THE SHAOWU FIELD

Rev. Edwin D. Kellogg, in writing of a tour made by Dr. Bliss and himself from Foochow into Shaowu early in May, and before they ventured on their permanent return to the station, describes a series of Bible Institutes which they were able to hold at three different quarters of their field. Each of these institutes occupied three days and an evening, one of the days being Sunday. All the preachers and other workers in each of the sections were invited to the conference and were expected to have some part in the program. The morning study was from the epistle to the Ephesians, in the afternoon from the Gospel of Luke. Men appointed beforehand prepared outlines and questions on the parts assigned them. The tendency to preach was discouraged and discussion stimulated. Results were quite beyond expectation. Leaders took hold vigorously and on the whole quite ably. Special features developed in connection with these institutes: —

Campaign for Sunday Schools

"Beside the direct Bible study a half hour was given each day to Sunday school methods, and Pastor Kuan was selected to have this in charge. During the spring we had had two or three chances to watch him conduct the Sunday school in his own church and we were much impressed by his method. He is so much wedded to the idea that teaching the people is of more value than preaching to them, that the Sunday school lesson is *the* important part of his Sunday morning service, the time when he gets the largest attendance, and he teaches the lesson so well that he has boys and men and women all over the church answering his questions. He uses the blackboard and conducts the whole service with so much vim that there is no such thing as going to sleep on the part of anybody, and this malady is a common one in many preaching services. Even if one could not understand what was said, yet to watch the way everybody gets interested in the Sunday school lesson would be very inspiring. So at these Bible Institutes Pastor Kuan told how to make the Sunday school effective, and at the Sunday session of the institute he taught the lesson of the day and gave a practical illustration of the way to carry out his principles. This was one of the features of the institutes, and as a result all over the field there is an awakening along Sunday school lines, which is shown by nearly a score of places ordering quarterlies.

And for Evangelism

"Sunday was a devotional and inspirational day at the institutes. At Na Kow also the meetings took a decidedly evangelistic turn. At that place Sunday was the first full day of the institute, and in the afternoon, after the Sunday school session, two or three groups went out on the street for evangelistic services. These were followed up on the

succeeding days by more street services and by services in the homes. The result was that one evening a body of about fifty men came and filled up one side of the church and the next evening at least a hundred men came in. The prayer meetings were forthwith turned into evangelistic meetings, and with a battery of three pastors and some able preachers they did not lack for interest and earnest exhortation. This was perhaps the finest sight which I have seen since I came to China, and I believe that it is indicative of the opportunity which now lies before us in our Shaowu field, and which we can lay hold of if we but have the men, both missionaries and native workers.

"These meetings were notable as being almost entirely carried on by the Chinese themselves. My language is still so imperfect that to speak at any length, and especially to expound Scripture, is not profitable for anybody concerned. At future conferences I probably would be able to do something along this line. It is very much needed and would be a profitable investment of one's time and energy.

A Wide-awake Pastor

"I cannot refrain from referring to Pastor Kuan again. His church at Yong Kow is a hive of industry. He has about six orphans living with him now, and they are all studying in the mornings. In the afternoons they are at work. He has quite a farm connected with the church, largely on land that has been given or bought by the Chinese themselves. They raise most of the vegetables that they eat, and he has set out a large number of fruit trees from which he expects to preserve fruit for sale. Then on the hillside above the church he has this spring set out a large number of pine trees which in time will grow to be commercially valuable. These orphans have largely been supported by special gifts and personal gifts of the missionaries, but in these ways he is planning to have them support themselves. Toward this end some of us have helped him buy a stocking machine, costing about $25 (gold), and the boys are going to work this and sell the stockings which they make. Besides his Sunday services there is a church prayer meeting and also a cottage prayer meeting through the week, and one or two street preaching services. Then, too, there is the pastoral work of all the lower end of the field. I consider him a really wonderful man, and it is to be devoutly hoped that he may be spared many years to carry on his constructive work for the Kingdom. In personal appearance he is not prepossessing, being tall and angular, with a rough face. It is, however, a very kindly face, and the rude exterior covers a humble and prayerful heart."

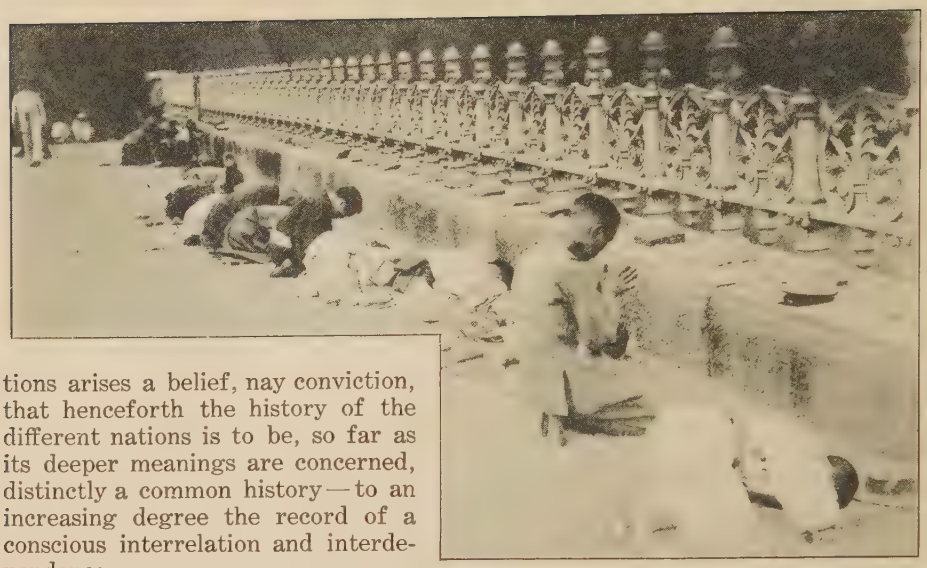
JAPAN MISSION

EAST AND WEST CONVERGING IN THOUGHT

Dr. D. C. Greene, of Tokyo, writes, under the date of August 22: —

"Everything points to an increased appreciation of the place of religion in human life. The rapid headway which the more spiritual philosophy of the West, as represented by Bergson and Eucken, is making among the thoughtful men of Japan, including the young men of the universities, suggests much promise. Professor Amazaki, the head of the department of Comparative Religion in the Imperial University of Tokyo, said not long ago that the students were weary of the materialism still propagated by certain of the older Japanese thinkers, and were seeking guidance of younger men imbued with the more recent philosophical thought.

"In various ways, too, many of the more open-minded leaders of opinion have become impressed with the parallelisms in the history of thought, East and West, which at least suggest a guiding Providence common to both great sections of the human race. Furthermore, these so-called parallelisms, when more closely studied, appear to be rather converging lines pointing to a common goal. From these considera-



tions arises a belief, nay conviction, that henceforth the history of the different nations is to be, so far as its deeper meanings are concerned, distinctly a common history — to an increasing degree the record of a conscious interrelation and interdependence.

"If the Christian leaders will but put themselves in harmony with this deep-flowing stream, they may well indulge the brightest hopes."

JAPANESE PRAYING FOR THE LATE EMPEROR'S LIFE

The scene is outside the fence before the palace grounds

NORTH CHINA MISSION

PEKING CHURCHES' RECEPTION TO Dr. SUN

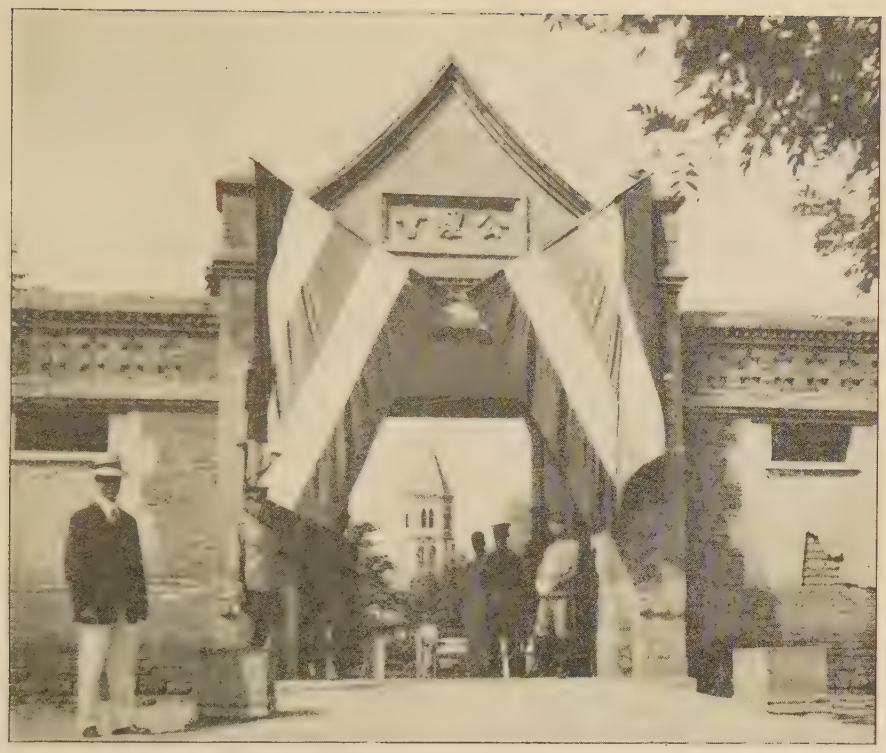
Rev. Harry S. Martin, of Peking, writing September 6, thus describes the significant reception given to China's hero, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, during his epochal visit to the capital last summer: —

"Since the establishment of the republic the Chinese Church has not let an opportunity go by to show its loyal support of the new government. Yesterday's reception to Dr. Sun Yat Sen, given by the united churches of Peking, is added evidence of this fact. The meeting was a happy conclusion of Dr. Sun's complete capture of Peking, for if the reports of the daily papers be relied upon and the cleared atmosphere of the city be taken as an indication of what has been wrought, he has won a notable victory here in the North.

"Before the visit the air was surcharged with rumors of a coming break between the North and the South; the public was vigorously demanding an explanation of the execution of the disturber, Chang Chen-wu; the common talk of the papers was the impeachment of the premier and minister of war. But after a two weeks' sojourn the ex-president leaves the city in a quieter frame of mind than he found it in and the whole country with a more hopeful outlook. This has been a much more comfortable capture of the city than the one we expected by his forces last winter.

"Sun Wen, as he is commonly called in China, is known throughout the country as a loyal believer in the principles of Christianity. His attitude in becoming the guest of the churches and his speech at the reception further confirm this belief.

"The meeting was held in our Teng Shih K'ou church. Flags and palms and flowers gave the building the festive air of a holiday. In front of the compound gate and over the church doors hung conspicuously the flag of the five stripes. Though the meeting in the church was not to begin till two o'clock, by eleven the compound was filling with an expectant crowd. Admission both to the compound and to the church was by ticket. Half an hour before the arrival of Dr. Sun the church was packed to its limit with perhaps



AWAITING THE DISTINGUISHED VISITOR

The gateway of the American Board Mission decorated for the reception to Dr. Sun Yat Sen. The Chinese guards in the gateway belong to the city police force

IN THE AMERICAN BOARD CHURCH AT PEKING

1,500 people. Now the Christians of the city are clamoring for a larger assembly hall. Hundreds were disappointed because only a limited number of tickets could be issued.

"On the street in front of the compound the crowd gathered to see the arrival of the great idealist. Policemen were guarding the gateway and patrolling the streets. A shrill whistle is heard, the streets are cleared, the police take their places as sentinels, a body of mounted guards rounds the corner, and the carriage of China's first president is whisked through the compound gate. There Dr. Sun is met by the pastors and the procession moves towards the church. As the company reaches the first steps, the band (that of the fire brigade from across the street) bursts into a lively strain, the audience rises, and amidst enthusiastic applause the president takes his seat upon the platform.

"The program arranged was wisely a short one. There was reading of the Bible and prayer, singing by clubs from different colleges, an address of welcome by a Manchu pastor, and then Dr. Sun's speech. This the people listened to with the keenest interest. He spoke in southern Mandarin, but was quite easily understood by those who are accustomed to the northern dialect. 'Men say,' he began, 'that the revolution originated with me. I do not deny the charge. But where did the idea of the revolution come from? It came because from my youth I have had intercourse with foreign missionaries. Those from Europe and America with whom I associated put the ideals of freedom and liberty into my heart. Now I call upon the church to help in the establishment of the new government. The republic cannot endure unless there is that virtue, the righteousness for which the Christian religion stands, at the center of the nation's life.' Dr. Sun spoke of the responsibilities which the new conditions thrust upon the church in China. Because we know the truth, it is ours to see that the whole country becomes permeated with 'the doctrine.' The Christian Church now has complete liberty, and there is nothing to interfere with its bounding forward to take the land for Christ.

"Dr. Sun also emphasized the necessity for industrial development. It is known that his principal mission to the North is connected with the improvement of the transportation system of China. He believes that the first business concern of the new government should be the linking of the provinces together with the iron bands of the railroad.

"After the formal meeting in the church a number of guests were able to meet Dr. Sun informally at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Stelle. He was easily approachable and cordial, modest in bearing, and eager to please. It means much to the church in China that a man so highly honored takes the positive stand for Christianity that Dr. Sun does, and that he so often urges that the principles of Christianity be the principles that shall mold that future life of China."

A WORD OF FAREWELL

Dr. Sun Yat Sen on train for Kalgan. He left Peking a more cheerful city than he found it

WEST AFRICA MISSION

A NEW STATION CHOSEN

After long consideration, involving several hard prospecting tours, the choice has at last been made of a location for the needed training institute for this mission. The place is called Dondi (Ndondi), and while in an undeveloped region is central to the other stations of the mission and within easy reach of the new railroad which is penetrating this country.

Rev. H. A. Neipp, who after the annual meeting of the mission, held in camp at Dondi, had voted to fix upon this site, was left in temporary charge with Mrs. Neipp and Miss Miller, writes enthusiastically of the situation: —

"Dondi is a fine place, 6,000 feet above sea level, at the head of six large streams which flow in every direction. Our first night here was very cold; one inch of ice was found in a basin of water left outside over night. You should have seen the boys running over the camp showing to others the sheet of ice, which slowly melted in their hands. The altitude, the cold weather, and the fact that during these two months we have seen only two mosquitoes convince us that this is one of the most salubrious spots of Angola. The rivers and streams have high banks, assuring good drainage. Thousands of acres of good bottom land are in easy reach, especially adapted for wheat and rice culture, and all around the institute and proposed girls' boarding school sites the upland is of excellent quality for fields.

"The Kutatu River has five falls, all within three miles from Dondi; these will furnish us with hundreds of horse power. From Dondi rock, which is like a natural citadel 200 feet above the Kutatu River, which is seen below making its last fall, we look north to what seems like another natural fort; it is Lunda Kombaka, where the chief of the country resides. He brought us a squealing pig as a present. I sent him an old long-tail coat to return the gift. Lunda Kombaka must have been an important native capital. It is built in the rocks and is very picturesque, with a fine view thirty miles down the Kutatu valley and up the Lutamo River. On the north our Dondi stronghold seems to bar the Kutatu River.

"These two sites are three and one-half miles apart. Lunda Kombaka is an ideal site for the girls' boarding school, with almost all the good features of Dondi. It is not so near the institute as to bring complications between the boys and girls, yet near enough so that one church building halfway between could serve for both institutions for Sunday meetings. The two schools so situated will be able to help each other in many ways concerning staff of teachers, buildings, agricultural questions, etc.

"Since being left here, I have taken long walks through the woods to survey the land so as to be able to know what to include in the concession we are about to ask from the government. I found that two Portuguese houses are being built five miles from here and that 170 Boer families are coming to Bihé shortly. This is another reason for us to secure title of land at once; so last week I rode on my motorcycle to Bailundu, and with Dr. Stover and Mr. Bell began negotiations with the Portuguese officials toward securing 10,000 hectares of land. The chief is very much interested in our plan, especially in the agricultural scheme of our institute. We had breakfast with him, and he is coming next week to visit us in our camp. I hope he will approve our rough survey. At our request he had a telegram sent to the coast in order to find out the rate we shall be allowed.

"With my sixty-six men we cleared some eight miles of trail to connect Dondi with the government road at Lunda Kombaka, and also from Dondi to the railroad survey three miles to the south.

"On Saturday, August 3, we laid down the corner sun-dried brick of the first house of the institute. It is thirty-eight by fifteen feet, built on a flat rock of granite. That morning the ladies came to the place and, with the men, I read Matthew 7: 27, and had a

word of prayer. It made a solemn impression on the men, and they referred at evening prayer to 'the house built upon the rock.'"

THE WIDE FIELD

CHINA

THE CHANCE OF THE MISSION SCHOOLS

A writer in the *Chinese Recorder* gives the total number of missionary schools in China as 3,728, with over 100,000 pupils. Of these schools more than two-thirds are of primary grade, the rest including academies, industrial, medical, normal, and Bible training schools, and colleges. The Chinese government reports 42,000 schools under its control; it has now primary and intermediate grades in every province of the empire, besides many professional schools, with a total enrollment of 1,500,000 students.

While the government schools altogether outstrip those under missionary control in numbers, in quality of teaching and management the mission schools far surpass the others. It is believed that it will take a generation at least for the government schools to reach the standard of the others, which, beyond question, furnish the model for China's educational development. Perhaps seventy-five per cent of the text-books used in the government schools have been prepared by Christians or under Christian supervision. In the matter of teachers in these 42,000 schools, one-third, who have been held over from the old style teachers, are still giving instruction in the classics after the old way, for the lack of better qualified instructors · less than one-third are returned students from Japan. There are perhaps 200 European and American teachers; the rest, more than one-third, are largely those who have studied for longer or shorter time in the mission schools.

Thus it appears that the educational work of the missions has furnished to new China a model for its schools, most of its text-books, and a considerable proportion of its teachers. When the government system of schools covers the whole country, as it now does a part of it, it is estimated there will be 100,000 schools instead of 42,000. If the present policy continues, there is no reason why mission schools cannot furnish teachers for government institutions up to the measure of their ability to produce them. In this way mission schools, if properly supported, though fewer in number, may be able indirectly to shape the policy of the government in the education of the youth of China's four hundred millions. This fact Dr. Proctor, the writer of the article, deems the greatest challenge made to the American people in this generation.

HERE AND THERE

Rev. Thomas S. Donehugh, superintendent of the Meerut District of the American Methodist Mission in India, renders a stirring report of progress in the North West Conference. This division of the field includes the territory west of the Ganges from Allahabad to the frontier, where work was not formally opened or constituted into a separate conference until 1892. After thirty years 106,000 Christians are reported in this territory. The Meerut district, a part of this Conference, covers a region almost the size of New Jersey, with a population of about 3,500,000. Here there are 27,353 Christians, chiefly from the Sweepers and Chamars, but many are from other and higher classes. The number of workers in this district is 300, including missionaries and assistants, men and women. Baptisms now number about 2,500 a year in this district, and in the Conference nearly 10,000 a year. These figures could easily be doubled if the workers were not overburdened.

The typhoon which swept Japan from end to end on Sunday, September 22, is said to have wrought damage to the extent of $20,000,000, besides the loss of life and of houses. No such storm has been known for a half century. At Osaka 20,000 houses

THE FIRST PORTAL TO THE KASUGA SHRINE AT NARA, JAPAN

were ruined and all the breakwaters and piers were demolished. At Nara the famous Kasuga shrine, that had stood for a thousand years, tumbled in a heap.

The Central China Famine Relief Committee, in closing its work, reports over $500,000 received and distributed. One hundred missionaries, representing twenty-one societies, have each given from one to six months' time to this work, the interruptions of the Revolution making this concentration of missionary labor then possible. No relief was given to able-bodied men and women, except in return for work. The number receiving such relief increased steadily from the middle of February to the middle of May, when the number of workmen reached approximately 130,000, the number supported by their labor being over 650,000. Notwithstanding that such relief could be given, the death rate was very great, some say even surpassing that of 1907 and 1911. As to the work done, some hundreds of miles of drainage ditches and canals were dug in North Kiangsu and the banks of the Grand Canal were put in repair. In other sections, important dykes and embankments were rebuilt or repaired. The whole enterprise has been a new showing of the versatility of the missionaries, and China's business men have been especially impressed with their executive ability and engineering skill.

THE PORTFOLIO

What Would "Life" Suggest?

To understand why it seemed to General Nogi and his wife a pious, patriotic and devoted act to take their own honorable lives in honor of the dead emperor, it is necessary to understand the old Japanese religion and the part that is played in it by the ideal of the emperor. To General Nogi and his wife, to die for the dead emperor was an offering of their lives for their country and their religion. So, of course, the suicide of these distinguished people was as honorable as it was pathetic.

But that it was cruelly out of date must have been the impression of all American and many Japanese readers here. We presume it was a shock also to the Japanese at home and a great grief, and that it will lead to the renunciation of the beliefs and habits of thought that were at the bottom of it. They are gone, those ideas. Japan knows it, and one of the great problems

that engage the best minds of Japan is with what to replace them.

From Life for September 26, 1912.

Christian Endeavor in Egypt

"In this Saturday evening meeting of the Cairo society," writes Miss Thompson, "the energies of some of the young men have been turned to evangelistic meetings among the different houses or flats where the students live or lodge, assisted by one or more of our young missionary gentlemen. Some of these students are in the medical school, or law school, or other higher schools, and their influence seems to be doubled owing to their social positions. These meetings have been held on Friday afternoons, as that day is a legal holiday, the Sabbath of the Mohammedans."

From Pres. Francis E. Clark's "Christian Endeavor in Missionary Lands."

Christian Endeavor in Micronesia

"There are four thousand Christian Endeavorers in the Marshall Islands," declares Rev. C. F. Rife, M.D., for many years a missionary of the American Board in Micronesia, "more Endeavorers, indeed, than there are church members. This is because when the Marshall Islanders are converted they are not immediately admitted to the churches, but undergo a period of testing and training lasting about six months. They are, however, immediately admitted to the Christian Endeavor Societies, and get a large part of their training from the Christian Endeavor work.

"There are Christian Endeavorers on every one of the twenty-two islands of the group. Their weekly prayer meetings are held at more than eighty centers, so that the Marshall Islands have at least eighty Christian Endeavor societies.

"Only two committees are used by these societies — the prayer meeting and the lookout. Entirely of their own motion the Marshall Island Endeavorers have established the custom of building Christian Endeavor houses. These are buildings near the churches, but separate from them. Each is about twelve by twelve feet, and the houses are used solely for the meetings of the lookout and prayer meeting committees."

From Pres. Francis E. Clark's "Christian Endeavor in Missionary Lands."

THE CHRONICLE

DEPARTURES

September 18. From New York, Rev. J. Riggs Brewster, to join the Western Turkey Mission. (See page 499.)

September 21. From Philadelphia, Miss Edith F. Parsons, to join the Western Turkey Mission, and Miss Jessie Holeman, for a term of service in the same mission. (See page 498.)

September 25. From New York, Mrs. J. P. McNaughton, returning to the Western Turkey Mission after a leave of absence.

September 27. From San Francisco, Rev. and Mrs. Dean R. Wickes, to join the North China Mission. (See page 500.)

September 28. From Boston, Miss Charlotte R Willard, returning to the Western Turkey Mission after a leave of absence; also Miss Grace Towner, to join the Central Turkey Mission. (See page 499.)

October 5. From New York, Miss Minnie K. Hastings, to join the Ceylon Mission. (See page 500.)

October 8. From Boston, Miss Edithe A. Conn, to join the Zulu Branch of the South Africa Mission; also Miss Edith C. Lundquist, for a term of service in the Rhodesia Branch of the same mission. (See page 498.)

October 12. From Boston, Rev. Richard S. Rose, to join the Marathi Mission. (See page 499.)

October 12. From San Francisco, Rev. George H. Hubbard, returning to the Foochow Mission; also Rev. Willard L. Beard, Misses Daisy D. M. Brown and Elaine Strang, to join the same mission. (See page 500.)

October 19. From New York, Miss Johanna L. Graf, returning to the Eastern Turkey Mission.

ARRIVALS ON THE FIELD

July 12. At Peking, China, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Smith.

August 27. At Salonica, European Turkey Mission, Rev. Edward B. Haskell, D.D.

August 28. At Sapporo, Japan, Dr. and Mrs. George M. Rowland.

August 28. At Yokohama, Japan, Misses Gertrude Cozad and Elizabeth Ward.

August 30. At Talas, Turkey, Rev. and Mrs. Henry K. Wingate.

September 3. At Tungchow, China, Mr. Ernest T. Shaw.

September 6. At Smyrna, Turkey, Rev. Cass A. Reed.

September 10. At Kobe, Japan, Rev. and Mrs. Charles M. Warren.

September 17. At Sholapur, India, Miss Esther B. Fowler.

ARRIVALS IN THIS COUNTRY

September 25. At San Francisco, Rev. and Mrs. Wynn C. Fairfield, of the Shansi Mission, on account of the illness of Mrs. Fairfield.

BIRTH

September 20. At Ennenda, Switzerland, a son, to Dr. and Mrs. E. B. Haskell, of the European Turkey Mission.

DEATHS

October 1. At Marash, Central Turkey, Miss Cora M. Welpton. (See page 497.)

October 7. At Maple Grove, Mich., infant son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Carl Ebeling. Mr. and Mrs. Ebeling have just returned from Peking, China, where they have been teaching for a term of years under the Board.

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The American Board extends its hearty congratulations to Prof. and Mrs. Richard T. Evans, of Pei Yang University, Tientsin, China, whose marriage occurred at Walnut Hills, Me., July 29. Mrs. Evans was formerly Miss Marian G. MacGown, a missionary of the American Board in North China, and principal of the Woman's Board Girls' School at Tientsin.

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The noonday prayer service at the Board Rooms in Boston on October 16 was somewhat extended to mark the Henry Martyn centenary and its call to prayer. Friends from other offices in the Congregational House and a few visitors dropped in; altogether a company of about thirty joined in the service. Secretary Bell was the leader, and gave a brief sketch of Martyn's life and work. Dr. Herrick, of Constantinople, who went to Turkey midway of the century, and who had visited Tocat, offered the prayer for the Moslem World. The half hour was fittingly closed with the presentation by Secretary Barton of commissions to Dr. and Mrs. Floyd O. Smith, appointed the day before to the Eastern Turkey Mission and soon to go to the land where Henry Martyn closed his earthly labors.

∴

The energy and devotion about their one task of some of our missionaries while in the homeland are both a joy and wonder to those who watch their course. A letter from the veteran, Dr. J. K. Greene, dated at Red Lodge, Mont., September 9, reported that the day before he had met his last Sunday appointment on that Western tour; since May 17 he had traveled more than eight thousand miles, had given seventy missionary addresses in forty-one churches in twenty-seven cities and towns. No collections had been taken and no compensation asked; the speaker had gone only where he was invited, but having been asked to "supply" in several churches, he had received enough to pay all expenses. Moreover, during the four months not a train was missed or an appointment broken, and as he was turning back to his Oberlin home Dr. Greene could add, "I have had a royal time and am in better trim than when I started."

DONATIONS RECEIVED IN SEPTEMBER

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

Maine

Bangor, All Souls' Cong. ch., 150, Hammond-st. Cong. ch., 75, all toward support of missionary, 225 00
Cumberland Mills, Warren Cong. ch. 90 00
Dennysville, Cong. ch. 15 85
Harrison, Cong. ch. 5 00
Jackson, Cong. ch. 17 00
Mexico, Cong. ch. 14 00
Oxford, Cong. ch. 5 00
Portland, Williston Cong. ch., toward support Rev. H. K. Wingate, 625; State-st. Cong. ch., for work of Rev. R. A. Hume, 375; Woodfords Cong. ch., 33.26, 1,033 26
South Gardiner, Cong. ch. 19 00
Turner, Cong. ch. 15 00

Westbrook, Cong. ch., Mrs. L. W. Edwards, 3 00—1,442 11

New Hampshire

Bath, Cong. ch. 13 25
Boscawen, 1st Cong. ch. 35 00
Brookline, Cong. ch. 10 00
Candia, Cong. ch. 3 00
Charlestown, Evan. Cong. ch. 14 00
Concord, South Cong. ch., Aux. N. H. Female Cent Inst. and H. M. U., Member, 10 00
Francestown, Cong. ch. 9 00
Hanover, ch. of Christ, Dartmouth College, 100 00
Mason, Cong. ch. 3 75
Milton, Cong. ch. 15 20
North Hampton, Cong. ch. 12 30
Piermont, Cong. ch., Aux. N. H. Female Cent Inst. and H. M. U. 11 20
Plymouth, Cong. ch. 10 00
Somersworth, Cong. ch. 30 24——280 94

Legacies.—Goffstown, Mary A. Hadley, by George P. Hadley, Ex'r, 1,900 00

2,180 94

Vermont

Bennington, 1st Cong. ch. 25 00
Berkshire, East Cong. ch. 12 00
Franklin, Cong. ch. 10 06
Guilford, Cong. ch. 5 82
Manchester, Cong. ch. 61 62
Middletown Springs, Cong. ch. 6 00
Milton, Cong. ch. 13 00
Proctor, Frank C. Partridge, 50 00
Rutland, G. G. Marshall, 1 00
St. Johnsbury, Center Cong. ch. 5 00
Salisbury, Cong. ch. 24 50
Sudbury, Cong. ch., toward support Rev. E. A. Yarrow, 35 03
Warren, Cong. ch., toward support Rev. John X. Miller, 1 30
West Brattleboro, Cong. ch. 23 11——273 44

Massachusetts

Amherst, 1st Cong. ch., Mrs. Sarah E. Norton, 10 00
Becket, North Cong. ch. 24 00
Boston, Mrs. Arthur Little, 10; H. M. B., 40, 50 00
Cambridge, Wood Mem. Cong. ch. 48 00
Canton, Evan. Cong. ch. 50 36
Cohasset, 2d Cong. ch. 13 67
Essex, Cong. ch. 54 68
Fall River, Central Cong. ch., 136; Mrs. Wm. H Jennings, 5, 141 00
Gilbertville, Trin. Cong. ch. 141 90
Gill, Cong. ch. 10 00
Harvard, Cong. ch. 9 00
Haverhill, Center Cong. ch. 52 56
Holden, 1st Cong. ch. 18 26
Holland, Cong. ch. 1 00
Holyoke, 1st Cong. ch. 172 50
Ipswich, 1st Cong. ch. 20 00
Leominster, F. A. Whitney, 15 00
Lincoln, Cong. ch. 60 00
Lowell, Kirk-st. Cong. ch. 200 00
Lynn, Central Cong. ch. 25 00
Malden, Edward Gay, 25 00
Manchester, Cong. ch. 14 00
Medway, Village Cong. ch. 14 00
Merrimac, Cong. ch. 25 57
Natick, Mrs. Wm. H. Brown, 5 00
New Bedford, North Cong. ch. 50 70
Newburyport, Central Cong. ch., toward support Dr. Edw. L. Bliss, 125 00
Newton, Eliot Cong. ch. 86 00
Northampton, C. J. Bridgman, 5 00
North Carver, 1st Cong. ch. 10 00
Oakham, Cong. ch. 24 42
Orange, Central Cong. ch., 22.84; North Cong. ch., 6, 28 84
Oxford, 1st Cong. ch., to const. Mrs. Wm. H. Hayes, H. M. 100 00
Peabody, 2d Cong. ch. 10 00
Richmond, Rev. Wm. M. Crane, for Van, 250 00
Royalston, 2d Cong. ch. 12 50
Salem, Tab. Cong. ch. 10 00
Sandisfield, 1st Cong. ch. 10 00
Ware, 1st Cong. ch. 10 00
West Falmouth, Edward L. Parker, 10 00
Westford, Union Cong. ch. 25 00
West Somerville, Leslie H. Allen, 4 25
Williamsburg, Cong. ch., Mrs. Lyman D. James, 100 00
Worcester, Old South Cong. ch., C. E. H. 5 00—2,077 21

Legacies.—Boston, Mrs. Betsey R. Lang, by Frank H. Wiggin, Trustee, 16 00
Fitchburg, Lydia Hawes Wood, add'l, 717 97
Springfield, Margaret H. Shipley, by Charles A. Gleason, Ex'r, 500 00—1,233 97

3,311 18

Rhode Island

Thornton, Cong. ch. 2 96

Young People's Societies

New Hampshire.—Rye, Y. P. S. C. E., for Sholapur, 10 00
Vermont.—Greensboro, Y. P. S. C. E., for Adana, 10; Westford, Y. P. S. C. E., 6, 16 00
Massachusetts.—Clinton, 1st Y. P. S. C. E., Jun. Dept., for Mt. Silinda, 4.25; South Hadley, Y. P. S. C. E., for Sholapur, 15; Spencer, Y. P. S. C. E., 7.60, 26 85

52 85

Sunday Schools

Maine.—Portland, Woodfords Cong. Sab. sch. 2 38
Massachusetts.—Acton, Cong. Sab. sch., Prim. Dept., for China, 3; Lowell, Pawtucket Cong. Sab. sch., toward support Mrs. Mary Fairbank, 25; Lynn, Central Cong. Sab. sch., for Mindanao, 11.67, 39 67

42 05

MIDDLE DISTRICT

Connecticut

Andover, Cong ch. 10 00
Bristol, Cong. ch. 100 00
Colchester, Westchester Cong. ch. 6 04
East Lyme, 1st Cong. ch. 22 00
Falls Village, Cong. ch. 27 50
Granby, South Cong. ch. 15 00
Haddam, Cong. ch., toward support Dr. G. C. Raynolds, 31 00
Middletown, 1st Cong. ch. 29 89
New Haven, Center Cong. ch. 10 00
Noroton, Harriet S. Niles, 22 50
North Madison, Cong. ch. 9 08
Southport, Cong. ch., toward support Rev. W. B. Stelle, 1,401 08
Stonington, 2d Cong. ch. 23 35
Tolland, Cong. ch. 34 20
Trumbull, Cong ch. 10 00
Westport, Mrs. Mary E. Rowell, 10 00
Windsor, 1st Cong. ch. 26 22
Woodstock, 1st Cong. ch. 18 00
——, Friend, 10 00—1,825 86

Legacies.—Stonington, Lydia Ann Hedden, by Benjamin Holmes, Ex'r, 1,000 00

2,825 86

New York

Albany, Mrs. A. Bushnell, 5 00
Binghamton, 1st Cong. ch., toward support Rev. Wm. M. Zumbro, 500 00
Blooming Grove, Cong. ch. 36 00
Brooklyn, Puritan Cong. ch. 83 81
Carthage, 1st Cong. ch. 30 00
Elbridge, 1st Cong. ch. 7 00
Homer, Cong. ch. 29 52
Irondequoit, United Cong. ch. 40 00
Middletown, North-st. Cong. ch. 12 69
New York, Miss G. A. Taylor, 10 00
Rutland, 1st Cong. ch. 8 50
Summer Hill, Cong. ch. 3 00
Syracuse, Geddes Cong. ch., of which 10 from Thomas S. Johnson, 40 00
Wadhams, H. M. Sanders, 5 00
Wading River, Cong. ch., for work in China, 10 00——820 52

New Jersey

Jersey City, Waverly Cong. ch.	1 10	
Upper Montclair, Mrs. Geo. T. Rossen.	10 00	11 10

Pennsylvania

Edwardsville, Welsh Cong. ch. and Sab. sch.	95 00	
Pine Grove, George W. Genscmer,	50 00	
Wilkes-Barre, 2d Welsh Cong. ch.	18 00	163 00

Ohio

Cincinnati, Clara Mackey,	1 00	
Claridon, Cong. ch.	8 00	
Cleveland, Emanuel Cong. ch., 16.50; Kinsman-rd. Cong. ch., 15,	31 50	
Columbus, Mayflower Cong. ch.	35 00	
Dover, Cong. ch.	3 44	
Hudson, Cong. ch., Fred W. Sprague,	2 00	
Kirtland, Cong. ch.	5 00	
Lexington, Cong. ch.	30 00	
Little Muskingum, Cong. ch.	5 00	
Madison, Cong. ch.	5 00	
Springfield, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Petticrew, for Pangchwang,	7 50	
Toledo, 1st Cong. ch., toward support Mrs. M. M. Webster, 122; Central Cong. ch., 42.41; Washington-st. Cong. ch., 21.07,	185 48	318 92

Maryland

Baltimore, Associate Cong. ch., Mrs. L. B. Mather,		2 00

North Carolina

Troy, 1st Cong. ch.		5 00

Georgia

Athens, 1st Cong. ch.	4 00	
Meansville, New Hope Cong. ch.	2 82	6 82

Florida

Orlando, Ruth Daniels, for work in China,		5 00

Young People's Societies

Connecticut. — Simsbury, Y. P. S. C. E., for Adana, 30; Waterbury, 2d Y. P. S. C. E., for Ing-hok, 30,		60 00
New York. — Homer, Y. P. S. C. E., 2.50; Jamesport, Y. P. S. C. E., 5,		7 50
Ohio. — Aurora, Y. P. S. C. E., toward support Rev. H. A. Stick,		5 00
Florida. — Mount Dora, Y. P. S. C. E., for Harpoot,		3 00
		75 50

Sunday Schools

Connecticut. — East Hartford, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., Prim. Dept., 20.96; Farmington, Cong. Sab. sch., 25; Hartford, Farmington-ave. Cong. Sab. sch., 19.78; Meriden, Center Cong. Sab. sch., 11.55,		77 29
New York. — Brooklyn, Parkville Cong. Sab. sch., 14; Middletown, North-st. Cong. Sab. sch., 11.31; New York, Manhattan Cong. Sab. sch., toward support Rev. F. B. Bridgman, 100,		125 31
New Jersey. — Bound Brook, Cong. Sab. sch., for Adana,		30 00
Ohio. — Cleveland, Kinsman-rd. Cong. Sab. sch.		5 00
Florida. — Avon Park, Union Evan. Cong. Sab. sch., for China,		5 00
		242 60

INTERIOR DISTRICT

Kentucky

Berea, Mary O. Richards,		75

Tennessee

Knoxville, Pilgrim Cong. ch., Mrs. D. H. Geddes,		50

Texas

Columbia, German Cong. Friends, toward support Rev. C. H. Maas,	9 00	
Raymondville, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Wood,	5 00	14 00

Indiana

Indianapolis, 1st Cong. ch., 16.27; Union Cong. ch., 6.48,	22 75	
Terre Haute, 1st Cong. ch., 24.45; Miss E. B. Warren, 1,	25 45	48 20

Oklahoma

Oktaha, 1st Cong. ch.		8 00

Illinois

Aurora, New Eng. Cong. ch.	21 60	
Chicago, 1st Cong. ch., Charles B. Nash, 5; Mrs. C. B. Lanterman, 2,	7 00	
Chillicothe, Plymouth Cong. ch., toward support Rev. Edw. W. Felt, 33; do., E. F. Hunter, 25,	58 00	
Earlville, J. A. D.	25 00	
Evanston, 1st Cong. ch.	200 00	
Fall Creek, Zion Ger. Cong. ch.	55 23	
Granville, Cong. ch., toward support Mrs. Bertha F. Dysart,	50 00	
Jacksonville, Cong. ch., toward support Rev. L. J. Christian,	125 00	
Lombard, 1st Cong. ch.	43 76	
Lyonsville, Cong. ch.	18 00	
Oak Park, 3d Cong. ch.	5 00	
Shabbona, Cong. ch.	12 00	620 59

Michigan

Calumet, 1st Cong. ch.	65 00	
Grand Rapids, 2d Cong. ch.	18 50	
Homestead, Cong. ch.	2 25	
Hopkins, Mrs. R. Parmelee,	5 00	
Kalamazoo, 1st Cong. ch., toward support Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. Fritts,	100 00	
Northport, Cong. ch.	5 10	195 85

Wisconsin

Clintonville, Cong. ch.	1 75	
Huron, Cong. ch.	1 50	
Kenosha, Cong. ch.	52 85	
Kinnickinnic, Cong. ch.	20 00	
Ladysmith, Cong. ch.	3 00	
Mazomanie, Cong. ch.	26 00	
Sheldon, Cong. ch.	1 50	
Truax, Cong. ch.	16 00	122 60

Minnesota

Comfrey, Cong. ch.	3 78	
Duluth, Pilgrim Cong. ch., Rev. J. Kimball,	10 00	
Edgerton, 1st Cong. ch.	15 00	
Ellsworth, Cong. ch.	5 06	
Marietta, Cong. ch.	9 20	
Minneapolis, Plymouth Cong. ch., toward support Rev. A. H. Clark, 163.99; Lowry Hill Cong. ch., 73.28; Lynnhurst Cong. ch., 6.44,	243 71	
St. Paul, Olivet Cong. ch.	46 00	
Worthington, Cong. ch.	11 50	344 25
Legacies. — Excelsior, Mrs. Adelle S. Fuller, by Mrs. Ellen A. Waite, Ex'r,	100 00	
St. Paul, Anson Blake, by Charles T. Thompson, Ex'r,	250 00	350 00
		694 25

Iowa

Cedar Falls, M. Eva Miller and Mrs. J. M. Miller,	3 00	
Creston, 1st Cong. ch.	25 00	
Des Moines, Plymouth Cong. ch.	38 00	
Fairfield, Cong. ch.	25 00	
Spencer, Mrs. Helen McCord,	10 00	
Steamboat Rock, Cong. ch.	13 00	
Webster City, Cong. ch.	21 88	135 88

Missouri

Kansas City, F. L. Bidwell,	10 00	
St. Louis, Pilgrim Cong. ch.	149 50	
Springfield, Ger. Cong. ch.	12 00	171 50

North Dakota

Carrington, Cong. ch. 5 00
Fargo, Plymouth Cong. ch. 10 95——15 95

South Dakota

Bon Homme, Cong. ch. 12 43
Bryant, Cong. ch. 3 73
Parkston, Five Ger. Cong. chs. 130 00
Redfield, Otto Johnson, 25 00——171 16

Nebraska

Grafton, Mrs. W. A. Stuckey, 5 00
Grand Island, Mrs. Hattie E. W. Clifford, for work in China, 2 00
Hyannis, W. M. Alden, 1 00
Liberty, 1st Cong. ch. 10 00
Omaha, Hillside Cong. ch. 11 95
Weeping Water, Cong. ch. 100 00——129 95

Kansas

Alma, Cong. ch. 31 00
Geneva, 1st Cong. ch. 4 50
Leavenworth, 1st Cong. ch. 10 00
Neuchatel, Cong. ch. 2 25
Oneida, Cong. ch. 3 82
Valley Falls, Cong. ch. 15 00——66 57

Montana

Broadview, Cong. ch. 3 00
Paradise, Cong. ch. 2 00
Plains, Cong. ch. 3 00——8 00

Colorado

Bethune, Cong. ch. 12 00
Denver, 3d Cong. ch. 65 00
Fruita, Ger. Cong. ch., 6.21; Katharina Eckhardt, 1, 7 21
Henderson, Cong. ch. 3 00
Redvale, Cong. ch. 4 13——91 34

Young People's Societies

ILLINOIS.—Canton, 1st Y. P. S. C. E., toward support Rev. Edw. W. Felt, 25; Oak Park, 3d Y. P. S. C. E., Jun. Dept., 5; do., 3d Y. P. S. C. E., Int. Dept., 6, 36 00
NEBRASKA.—Columbus, Y. P. S. C. E., for Pangchwang, 13 50
49 50

Sunday Schools

WISCONSIN.—Milwaukee, Grand-av. Cong. Sab. sch., for Madura, 39 00
IOWA.—Iowa City, Cong. Sab. sch., of which 1.31 for Adana and 1.30 for Mindanao, 61
41 61

PACIFIC DISTRICT

Idaho

Boise, Cong. ch., Woman's Miss. Union, 20 00
Caldwell, Rev. W. S. Hawkes, 2 00——22 00

Washington

Long Branch, Cong. ch. 5 00
Monroe, Cong. ch. 10 00
Seattle, Fauntleroy Cong. ch., 5; Paul B. Phillips, 1, 6 00
Spokane, West Side Cong. ch. 5 20——26 20

Oregon

Portland, Ebenezer Cong. ch. 30 00

California

Berkeley, L. J. and Miss L. G. Barker, toward support Rev. F. F. Goodsell, 72 00
Campbell, Cong. ch. 5 00
Cloverdale, Cong. ch. 10 00
Oakland, 1st Cong. ch. 22
San José, 1st Cong. ch. 15 00
Upland, Chas. E. Harwood, toward support Rev. W. O. Pye, 150 00——252 22

Sunday Schools

CALIFORNIA.—Pacific Grove, Mayflower Cong. Sab. sch., Young Woman's Philathea class, for native teacher, Aruppukottai, 12 00

MISCELLANEOUS

From the CANADA CONGREGATIONAL FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

H. W. Barker, Toronto, Ontario, *Treasurer* 954 57

Mindanao Medical Work

NEW YORK.—New York, Mindanao Medical Miss. Asso., of which 393.75 toward support Dr. C. T. Sibley and 187.50 toward support Miss Mathewson, 581 25

Glenbrook Missionary Society Fund

CONNECTICUT.—Glenbrook, Union Mem. ch., for two native workers, India, 11 10

FROM WOMAN'S BOARDS

From WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS

Miss Sarah Louise Day, Boston, *Treasurer*

For medical expenses of missionary, Central Turkey, 33 00
For girls' school building, Van, 311 00——344 00

From WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE INTERIOR

Mrs. S. E. Hurlbut, Evanston, Illinois, *Treasurer* 1,030 00

Additional Donations for Special Objects

MAINE.—Auburn, Rev. Herbert P. Woodin, for building work, care Rev. E. H. Smith, 15; Eliot Cong. ch., for work, care Rev. J. P. Jones, 12, 27 00
NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Hanover, Ellen M. Dewey, for hospital, care Dr. H. N. Kinnear, 3 00
VERMONT.—Burlington, Friend, for work, care Rev. A. W. Clark, 50; Georgia, Cong. ch., for work, care do., 2.45; Proctor, Frank C. Partridge, of which 25 for work, care Rev. C. L. Storrs and 25 for medical work, care Dr. E. L. Bliss, 50, 102 45
MASSACHUSETTS.—Andover, South Y. P. S. C. E., Geo. Ripley, for school, care Rev. J. X. Miller, 5; do., Rev. Frank R. Shipman, for septic tank, care Rev. J. X. Miller, 35; Auburndale, Cong. ch., Extra-Cent-a-Day Band, for village work, care Rev. Geo. P. Knapp, 15; Boston, Immanuel-Walnut-av. Cong. ch. (Roxbury), Young Ladies' For. Miss. Soc., for educational work, care Dr. W. T. Lawrence, 25; do., Mrs. A. L. Thompson, for Euphrates College, care Rev. H. H. Riggs, 50; do., Friends, by Rev. G. H. Gutterson, for Pasumalai College, 4; East Milton, Cong. Sab. sch., for pupil, care Miss M. E. Andrews, 1.74; Essex, Helen G. Meers, for pupil, care Rev. W. C. Fairfield, 15; Fall River, Central Cong. Sab. sch., Chinese Dept., for native preacher and Bible-woman, care Rev. C. R. Hager, 105; Foxboro, Cong. Sab. sch., Cheerful worker, for work, care Rev. R. S. Emrich, 25; Lee, through Rev. John Barstow, for scholarships, care Rev. A. N. Andrus, 90; Natick, Mrs. Frederick S. Loker, for work in Elbasan, 50; Newton, Eliot Cong. ch., Friend, for work, care Rev. Henry Fairbank, 10; Newtonville, B. E., for use of Rev. James C. Perkins, 100, 530 74
CONNECTICUT.—Bristol, 1st Cong. ch., for scholarship, care Rev. R. S. M. Emrich, 25; Goshen, Cong. Sab. sch., for pupil, Jaffna College, care Dr. Harry C. York, 10; Hartford, Mrs. John W. Cooke, for hospital, care Dr. H. N. Kinnear, 25; New Britain, 1st Cong. ch., Foreign Miss. Soc., for work, care Dr. I. W. Curr, 5; New London, Mrs. J. N. Harris, for scholarship, care Miss A. F. Webb, 200; South Windsor, 2d Cong. Sab. sch., 6.30, do., Y. P. S. C. E., 15, and do.,

Jun. Y. P. S. C. E., 7, all toward typewriter, care Miss Sarah Stimpson, 28.30; Terryville, Cong. Sab. sch., Mrs. L. A. Groom's class, for hospital work, care Dr. W. A. Hemingway, 10, 303 30

NEW YORK. — Binghamton, Chas. W. Loomis, for native worker, care Dr. L. H. Beals, 40; Brooklyn, Parkville Cong. Sab. sch., for hospital, care Dr. H. N. Kinnear, 5; Ellicott, Jun. Alliance of Evan. ch., for children in hospital, care Rev. H. T. Perry, 8; Rochester, South Cong. ch., Girls' Club, for pupil, care Rev. H. C. Hazen, 10; Roxbury, Friend, through Miss E. M. Stone, for enlargement of Albanian Girls' School, Kortcha, 500, 563 00

NEW JERSEY. — Montclair, Geo. Weston, for work, care Miss Mary F. Long, 50 00

PENNSYLVANIA. — Lansdale, Towamencin Y. P. S. C. E., of Schwenkfelder ch., for work, care Miss F. K. Heebner, 20; Philadelphia, T. C. Hunter, for work, care Miss Alice C. Bewer, 500, 520 00

OHIO. — Brownhelm, Cong. Sab. sch., for work, care Rev. J. H. Dickson, 10; Cleveland, Pilgrim Cong. ch., Dr. and Mrs. L. T. Goodwin, for work, care Rev. J. H. Dickson, 10; Oberlin, The Oberlin Shansi Mem. Asso., of which 601.62 is for expenses of Shansi Mem. Acad. and 83.33 is for native helper, Shansi, 684.95; do., Rev. J. K. Greene, toward college building, care Rev. C. C. Tracy, 50; do., Rev. A. H. Currier, for hospital, care Dr. H. N. Kinnear, 4; do., Mrs P. A. Crafts, for native helper, care Rev. George D. Wilder, 15; do., Friends, for Oberlin Room, Anatolia College, care Rev. C. C. Tracy, 500; Wellington, Hermon L. Wright, for hospital, care Dr. H. N. Kinnear, 2, 1,275 95

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. — Washington, Margret R. Nourse, for pupil, care Mrs. A. A. McBride, 15 00

FLORIDA. — De Land, C. B. P., for work, care Dr. and Mrs. H. N. Kinnear, 2 10

KENTUCKY. — North Pleasureville, Ambrose Dudley, for pupil, care Miss M. L. Daniels, 25 00

TEXAS. — Forreston, Lizzie Couch, for hospital, care Dr. H. N. Kinnear, 5 00

ILLINOIS. — Alton, Mrs. Ellen Smith Hatch and Eunice C. Smith, for St. Paul's Institute, care Rev. T. D. Christie, 200; Chicago, Grace Cong. Sab. sch., for pupil, care Rev. H. G. Bissell, 12.50; do., Friend, through Miss C. R. Willard, for King School for the Deaf, care Miss C. R. Willard, 500; do., Friend, for do., care do., 300; Des Plaines, Cong. Sab. sch., for pupil, care Rev. J. X. Miller, 25; Elgin, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., for student, care Rev. T. D. Christie, 5; Providence, Y. P. S. C. E., for Harrington Mem. Fund, care Rev. Charles A. Nelson, 20; Wheaton, Students of Wheaton Seminary, for work, care Rev. L. S. Crawford, 10; do., M. F. P., for St. Paul's Inst., 25; do., through Rev. H. A. Fischer, for work, care Rev. W. C. Cooper, 5, 1,102 50

MICHIGAN. — Detroit, 1st Cong. ch., for work, care Rev. J. H. Dickson, 80; Olivet, Mrs. Lina E. Lanphear, for hospital, care Dr. and Mrs. H. N. Kinnear, 5, 85 00

MINNESOTA. — Elk River, Meadow Vale Miss. Soc., for pupil in American School, care Miss E. M. Atkins, 15 00

IOWA. — Marshalltown, J. G. Brown, for native worker, care Rev. J. P. McNaughton, 35 00

MISSOURI. — Mt. Washington, Mrs. A. J. Ream, for native teacher, care Dr. G. C. Raynolds, 25 00

NORTH DAKOTA. — Ambrose, Archibald Miller, for pupil, care Rev. J. X. Miller, 20; Carrington, Cong. ch., P. A. McMillen, for Bible-woman, care the Misses Wyckoff, 10; do., Sen. Y. P. S. C. E., 10, and Jun. Y. P. S. C. E., 2.35, both for pupil, care Rev. J. X. Miller, 12.35, 42 35

NEBRASKA. — Lincoln, Friends, toward piano for girls' school, care Miss Stella Loughridge, 40; Verdon, Jennie Robertson, for hospital, care Dr. H. N. Kinnear, 1, 41 00

KANSAS. — Leavenworth, 1st Cong. ch., for work, care Rev. James Perkins, 10 00

WASHINGTON. — Bellingham, Mrs. C. S. Teel, for Webster Mem. Chapel, care Mrs. M. M. Webster, 25; Christopher, White River Cong. Sab. sch., for work of Little Boys' Home, care Rev. Wm. Hazen, 20, 45 00

OREGON. — Forest Grove, Cong. Sab. sch., for work, care Rev. C. L. Storrs, 15 00

CALIFORNIA. — Claremont, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., for Bible-woman, care Rev. H. G. Bissell, 9; do., Mrs. Wm. Renwick, toward support Dr. Cyril H. Haas, 250; Escondido, James Bradley, for hospital work, care Dr. H. N. Kinnear, 10; Little Lake, Cong. Sab. sch., for pupil, care Rev. F. E. Jeffery, 15; Mesa Grande, Anna T. Ballantine, for pupil, care Miss M. L. Matthews, 20; Oakland, Mrs. Martha E. Alexander, for Boys' High School, care Rev. R. S. M. Emrich, 100; Pasadena, Fannie B. Keese, for Girls' Boarding School, care Miss Mary Matthews, 25; Redlands, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., for pupil, care Rev. C. A. Nelson, 6.09; do., do., for work, care Rev. C. R. Hager, 15; San Jacinto, Cong. Sab. sch., for orphan, care Rev. R. A. Hume, 9; San José, Miss L. J. Eastman, for use of Mrs. G. G. Brown, 4, 463 09

CANADA. — Ottawa, Mrs. Maria J. I. Thorburn, for pupil, care Miss Annie E. Gordon, 10 00

MEXICO. — Mexico, A friend of Africa, for work, care A. J. Orner, 25 00

SOUTH AFRICA. — Mt. Silinda, through C. C. Fuller, for work, care C. C. Fuller, 25 00

FROM WOMAN'S BOARDS

From WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS

Miss Sarah Louise Day, Boston, *Treasurer*

For King School, care Miss Ç. R. Willard,	3 00	
For industrial work, care Miss Minnie Clark,	1 59	
For pupil, care Mrs. E. D. Marden,	100 00	
For pupil, care Mrs. M. C. Winsor,	15 45	
For pupil, care Rev. W. C. Fairfield,	15 00	
For pupil, care Rev. W. C. Fairfield,	15 00	150 04

From WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE INTERIOR

Mrs. S. E. Hurlbut, Evanston, Illinois, *Treasurer*

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For use of Miss E. W. Catlin,	37 50	
For use of Miss M. E. Wainwright,	17 20	
For use of Miss Gertrude Chaney,	15 00	
For work, care Mrs. W. S. Ament,	64 10	
For work, care Miss Delpha Davis,	37 00	
For work, care Miss C. M. Welpton,	1 25	
For pupil, care Miss E. M. Chambers,	15 00	
For pupil, care Mrs. W. S. Ament,	11 00	
For furnishing woman's building, care Miss G. E. McConnaughey,	10 00	210 15

From WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS FOR THE PACIFIC

Miss Henrietta F. Brewer, Oakland, California, *Treasurer*

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For hospital, care Dr. C. F. Haas,	7 50	
For kindergarten supplies, care Miss Mary F. Ledyard,	20 00	57 50

Income D. Willis James Foundation

For construction work of higher educational institutions,	20,771 00

Income Higher Educational Work Endowment Fund

For bungalow, Madura,	4,000 00
	30,550 17
Donations received in September,	43,697 59
Legacies received in September,	4,483 97
	48,181 56

Albanian Work

CONNECTICUT. — ———, Friend,	500 00

Work in the Philippines

NEW YORK. — New York, K.	300 00

SURVEY OF THE FIELDS, 1911–1912

By JAMES L. BARTON, Foreign Secretary

THE YEAR UNDER REVIEW

We have no right to treat the survey of the work of the year with reference alone to the work of a single Board or as independent of the great national and human activities that have characterized the past twelve months. There can be no genuine and fundamental missionary advance, even in one communion, that is not related to the advance of every other missionary organization and that is not a part of every national intellectual awakening, every new religious evolution, even all national upheavals that have been so conspicuous during the year. We do not claim that all these changes are due to missionary work, but we do say that in a vital way missionary enterprises of almost every character are either directly or indirectly related to them.

We are, therefore, constantly dealing with questions of the widest possible human interest, to which no national or racial bounds can be given and which touch humanity upon every side of its multitudinous conditions, aspirations, and needs. We belittle our work if even in our thought we attempt to dwarf it to the dimensions of a race, a country, or even a continent. We are dealing with that gospel which was given for the whole of man and for all the world.

CALLED UP HIGHER

As last year, we have to report eight of our missionary force who have joined the choir invisible during the twelve-month; unlike last year, two of the eight had retired from active service. The following is the list of the honored dead, recorded in the order of their decease:

September 2, 1911, *Miss Jennie Olin,* in Sydney, Australia, after fourteen years of service in Kusaie, Micronesia.

November 1, 1911, *Miss Eliza Talcott,* at Kyoto; for nearly thirty-nine years a self-forgetful, widely loved teacher and missionary, the Florence Nightingale of Japan.

January 9, 1912, *Mrs. Elizabeth D. Harding,* in Ahmednagar, India; connected with the work of the Marathi Mission for forty-two years, although not actively for the last nine years. An efficient missionary and the mother of missionaries.

April 26, 1912, *Mrs. Gertrude B. Curtis,* at Tokyo, Japan, after twenty-one and one-half years of service.

April 27, 1912, *Mrs. Alice Harding Churchill,* at Mahableshwar, India, after twelve years of service. The daughter of missionaries.

June 1, 1912, *Miss Martha H. Pixley,* at Banning, Cal., after twenty-two years of service in South Africa. The daughter of missionaries.

June 6, 1912, *Rev. Wilson A. Farnsworth, D.D.,* at Hanover, N. H., after nearly sixty years' connection with the American Board, of which fifty were spent in Cesarea, Turkey. For nine years retired. The father and grandfather of missionaries.

July 4, 1912, *Miss Mary Lyon Page,* Waltham, Mass., after thirty years' connection with the Board's work in Turkey and in Spain.

The total years of active service rendered by these who have passed on was 222, an average of 27¾ years each.

It is interesting to note that the total number of furloughs to the homeland taken by the eight was seventeen, making the average term of service to each furlough about thirteen years. Who can reckon the value of the service, full of devotion and sacrifice, of these 222 years in Micronesia, Japan, India, Africa, and Spain, or measure the power and the influence they exerted and will continue to exert over the lives of multitudes there?

POLITICAL

There have been criticisms in the past because, in this Survey, national and international matters have been mentioned; but it does not require much acumen to understand that our mission work in all countries is fundamentally affected by local situations. Any missionary society or any missionary failing to note political conditions and changes, and to shape the work so as best to meet these, would indeed be shortsighted and would deserve and even invite disaster.

Since the Annual Meeting of the Board a year ago, Turkey has been and still is at war with Italy, China has thrown off the 264 years' rule of the Manchus and has proclaimed itself a constitutional republican government, and Mexico has passed through an unsettled revolution that for a time threatened national disaster. Thus, about one-half the mission world, countries in which almost two-thirds of our own work is carried on, has been in a state of evolution, war, or revolution, resulting in some cases in such fundamental changes that all missionary work will need to be materially modified to meet the new conditions.

The war that Italy is waging with Turkey in Tripoli and elsewhere has not affected the missionary work nearly as much as the revolution of four years ago. It has, however, revived in the minds of the Mohammedans the Christian Crusades of the Middle Ages, and is making it harder than ever to convince Islam of the meek and unselfish character of Jesus Christ and his followers. Fortunately, the Moslems do not associate the United States with this attack, and so exempt our missionaries from any part in this twentieth century crusade, as they consider it. The disturbed condition of the country has created an unrest in Macedonia and Albania that is rapidly increasing and threatening to force European intervention. In all this political turmoil our work has been disturbed far less than we had a right to expect. Moslems have openly stated that Americans are their friends; our schools have been fuller, if possible, than ever, and the people of the country have been more accessible.

Fear of the Albanians has led the government to throw every conceivable obstacle in the way of our work for them, while this in turn has put the Albanians more into sympathy with our missionaries. The frequent changes in the cabinet at Constantinople and the second dissolution of parliament within the year indicate the instability of the present Young Turk Party and the uncertainty of the future. There is, however, no fear that our work will be seriously disturbed. All classes in the country have too much confidence in what we are doing, and realize too well its permanent value to the country, to allow harm to come to it. We should at once materially increase our missionary forces there.

The revolution in Mexico had no connection with our work, apart from the general disturbance it created. All of our missionaries, except Dr. and Mrs. Howland at Guadalajara, temporarily withdrew from their stations, coming over into the States. This was advised by the United States authorities, even though no hostilities were directed against the missionaries. Had anything

happened to an American, in the inflammable state of mind of all parties, grave international complications might have arisen. While Dr. and Mrs. Howland were advised to withdraw for a time, not recognizing danger they remained, and were in no way disturbed. Guadalajara was not in the most disturbed belt. Missionaries are now returning to their stations and the work is assuming its normal conditions.

China has astonished the world by the simplicity and the thoroughness of her overturning. Because of the uncertainties hanging over everything, the missionaries in the interior, under orders from the United States Government officials, came to the coast or to Peking. Yet in many cases, as in that of Mr. Corbin and Mr. Pye in Shansi, the orders of the government were disregarded in the interests of the work, and these men remained at their posts, the one at Taiku and the other at Fenchow. In stations nearer the coast, only the ladies withdrew temporarily. While nearly all forms of missionary work were interrupted, many new opportunities presented themselves, and the missionaries have been most effectively occupied.

The new government has proclaimed religious liberty and there is a turning towards Christianity and a readiness, if not an eagerness, to study it, unprecedented in the history of China. The Chinese are exhibiting new desires and faculties for leadership that are demanding the attention of all who are interested in Christian work among them. A new era has already arrived for all Christian work there—a chance which no one expected so soon and favorable even beyond our fondest dreams. Many earnest Christians are in positions of influence and power, and the people themselves seem to be deserting their temples and the worship of their ancestral gods. Christian education is eagerly sought, and men trained in Christian schools have every opportunity to serve the new republic. Never has so sweeping a change occurred in any country; the opportunity it offers to the Christian Church will never be repeated, because it brings 400,000,000 of the non-Christian world literally to the door of the church for instruction and guidance.

MOHAMMEDAN SITUATION IN TURKEY

The new order entered upon in Turkey four years ago had tremendous religious significance. To many Moslems this was so evident that they claimed the reforms were inaugurated by Christian Europe as a direct attack upon Islam. But freedom of the press, general education, and free speech do not spring from any impulses originating in Mohammedanism, but rather, in spite of Mohammedanism. A constitutional government with a parliament chosen by and representing the people is an unprecedented adjunct of a Moslem government, theoretically and logically an impossibility when the sultan of that government is regarded the Calif of Islam. In addition to all this, the presence of Christians in the army changes the functions of the army of a Moslem state from the defender of Mohammedanism to the defender of the state alone, which in itself constitutes a fundamental religious revolution.

These are facts that have a direct and emphatic bearing upon the religious life and thinking, as well as the practices of the Moslems of Turkey. The Mohammedans themselves note and speak of them, but make no concerted move to alter the conditions; many, in fact, highly appreciate the new liberty they afford. Gradually the traditional restraints of Islam are being weakened and the followers of Mohammed are becoming conscious of a freedom unexperienced

hitherto and not wholly disagreeable. This sense of liberty appears in many forms and is becoming stronger daily.

The great majority of the people of Turkey are Mohammedans. They dwell throughout all parts of the country and include the ruling classes generally. Many of these are eager for more liberty and are chafing under the restraint traditional Islam endeavors to put upon them. They wish a modern education for their children and liberty to inquire into truths of other religions, as well as a form of government that will assure protection for property and person and give prosperity to its subjects.

Missionaries and the institutions they have established in Turkey are inquired of as never before in the history of our work there, while great areas are accessible to the proper approach. These opportunities come through Moslem pupils in the schools, the accessibility of Moslem populations in their homes, the many uses of the press in answering constant inquiries that arise regarding education, social questions, morals and religion, and the club to which the Moslems freely resort and where all classes meet to consider many questions that now bulk large in their minds.

The new missionaries entering upon work in Turkey are learning the Turkish language and are giving special attention to the study of the country, its peoples, its history, and its religions. Special committees in the missions are investigating with painstaking care all phases of this subject, while from all parts of the country come repeated calls for reënforcements and added resources to enable the missions more adequately to meet the demands and opportunities of the new era.

OFFICIAL CONFERENCE IN JAPAN

In the room of the Foreign Secretary in Boston is a board upon which, in Japanese characters, all Japanese subjects are warned against believing in or countenancing the dangerous religion called "Christianity." Forty years ago that very board, with its warning and threat, together with many of its kind, was posted at the crossroads in Japan, conveying to the mind of every one who read that the government would tolerate in the empire neither Christianity nor Christians.

On the 25th of February of this year, under the invitation of the Minister of Home Affairs and a member of the Imperial Cabinet, there was assembled in the city of Tokyo a conference attended by various other cabinet ministers and by seventy-one officially appointed representatives of the Buddhist, Shinto, and Christian sects of the country. The purpose of the assembly as set forth by the presiding officer, the Minister of Home Affairs, was to express appreciation of what religion had done for the country and to say that in future he would count upon their endeavors to bring about sound progress in things spiritual and in the improvement of social conditions. The Christian representatives took a prominent place in the deliberations of the gathering and were accorded all the respect and consideration given any representatives. While various interpretations have been put upon the significance of this conference, there is general agreement that it places Christianity, in the eyes of the people as well as before the government, upon a par with the other religions. No longer is Christianity looked down upon or its followers branded, but it is accorded a place in the religious life and thought of Japan far in advance of what the number of its followers alone could expect. In other words, the last official barriers to its progress have been removed and the Word of God can now have the freest course in Japan.

Another significant fact has recently

come out in connection with the accession of the new, young, and progressive emperor. It seems that it has been the custom in Japan for each emperor to adopt some word or phrase as the watchword and motto of his reign. The word chosen by the late lamented Emperor Mutsuhito was "Enlightenment," and probably no country has ever made such signal progress in all forms of intellectual, social, commercial, and national advance, within and under the reign of a single monarch, as did Japan during the forty-five years of his rule. The new emperor has chosen as his dominant motto, "Righteousness," carrying over the idea of external and purely intellectual development to that higher and more fundamental thought that all this can eventuate in permanent national stability only through *real right being*. One cannot but wonder how much the teachings of Christianity in Japan during the last fifty years had to do in directing the thought of Japan's enlightened ruler to the place of true righteousness in the life of the nation.

UNOCCUPIED AREAS

We have often spoken of the great populations, some 75,000,000, for whose evangelization and Christian education we of the American Board are responsible. We have heard so much about the large native working forces connected with our missions and the effectiveness of our missionary body, that quite naturally we are led to believe that we are doing very well. We are carrying on a work of great volume and force, for which we would be justified in congratulating ourselves. At the same time, there is another side that demands consideration, especially at this time, when a strong sub-committee of the Continuation Committee of the Edinburgh Conference is investigating the adequacy or inadequacy of the Christian occupation of mission countries. One of the important phases of the question to which they are giving attention is as to what constitutes adequate missionary occupation.

For us the question is, Are we adequately occupying these sections of country set apart to us by mutual agreement with other societies and recognized today as the fields of the American Board? In round numbers we have connected with our twenty missions about 600 American missionaries and 5,000 native Christian workers, making in all a classified working force of over 5,600. If these were evenly distributed over the countries and sections we are supposed to occupy, it would give an average of over 13,000 souls to each worker, 26,000 to each missionary and his wife. When we recall that about one-half of these workers are teachers, many of them in village or country schools, that some are physicians and physicians' assistants, etc., we begin to realize that the occupation is not as adequate as at first appeared. Only about 500 of all this body of workers are ordained, thus giving an average of about 150,000 to each ordained minister of the gospel in the fields we hold. Some of these are administrators, teachers, and professors in mission schools. In a word, the ordained men in all our missions, both missionaries and natives, that are giving themselves to direct evangelization number less than 400, making about five ordained men, both missionary and native, for each million of population. This would give to Greater Boston less than six ordained men for all its Christian work, and only fourteen to the entire state of Massachusetts. The state of Maine would have only four. This is not adequate occupation.

It has generally been conceded that the Turkish empire is fairly well occupied by missionaries and Christian workers. Compared with some other missionary countries this is true, but to those

familiar with the details of the work there appear great populous areas and widely distributed classes as yet left wholly without a practical knowledge of Jesus Christ. Macedonia, stretching from the Adriatic on the west to the Black Sea on the east, bordered on the north by Bulgaria and other dependent or partially dependent states, and reaching upon the south the Sea of Marmora and the Ægean Sea, and everywhere thickly populated, has been occupied as a mission field for nearly three-quarters of a century; yet at the present time we have in all that country only five ordained missionaries, five missionaries' wives, and two single women, with no missionary physician. There are vast stretches of country within the above defined territory which have been practically unentered and millions of people who are yet unreached. Within this area dwells the powerful and historic Albanian race, for which little was done until five years ago, and for whose nearly two million souls we have now on the ground only two ordained missionaries and their wives.

Throughout Asia Minor there are wide areas and large cities for which little or nothing is done in the line of Christian work, and for the large Kurdish populations there is no missionary who can speak their language freely and no worker of any kind giving himself to them. From Mardin, in Northern Mesopotamia, east and south, following the course of the Tigris, there is almost no Christian work carried on.

In the Central Turkey field it is estimated that there are 1,000,000 Turks, Kurds, and Arabs holding the Moslem faith and constituting the predominating population. On the Soorooj plain alone there are said to be 300 Kurdish villages; on the Haran plain, 250 Arab villages; and within the bounds of the Aintab station probably not less than 2,000 villages and towns, in all of which no Christian work is being carried on, and in the great majority of which there is no real, living Christian witness. All through the empire of Turkey are scattered the ruling race, for which little direct work has yet been undertaken. Its people speak the Turkish language, which is not spoken or understood by one-third of the missionaries in the country. These are but samples of the large unoccupied fields within the bounds of the Turkish empire today.

When we turn to China, we find that for the people for whom the American Board is expected to provide Christian instruction, a population of approximately 25,000,000, we have a working force, including American missionaries and native workers, of about 850, or one Christian worker to nearly 30,000 of the population. Of these Christian workers only a little more than fifty are ordained. This makes about two ordained preachers of the gospel to every million of the population. In one station occupied by the American Board there is said to be a population of over 3,000,000. That station has a missionary force of two ordained men and one physician, with three single women. Under such conditions it cannot be said that the China field of the American Board is occupied. It is impossible for one ordained man to look after half a million people with any shadow of efficiency, or for a single station with the force above named to care for 3,000,000 on the ground. Great areas of China are no better occupied than those which come within our own field of operation.

Perhaps the most striking case is that of Mindanao, our Philippine field. We were invited to enter that work by the missionary societies already established in different parts of the Philippines. That island was left to us, and by our acceptance of the invitation to take up that work we virtually said we would occupy that field. We sent one ordained

missionary in 1902, a physician six years later, and a trained nurse later still. They occupy Davao at the southern part of the island, leaving the two other strategic centers, Cagayan and Surigao, even to the present time without even a native worker, although the people themselves and the other missionary bodies are urging us to take possession of these two places with at least an ordained man, a missionary physician and a single woman in each. The wild tribes of the interior are reachable from these three points, and nothing stands in the way of our approach if we plant these three stations as our bases and push out from there. The Prudential Committee has recorded its purpose to establish these stations as soon as recruits and resources warrant. This island, the most untamed and savage of all our Philippine possessions, waits for us to occupy these bases of operation and devise and put into execution measures for reaching the untouched tribes of the interior.

EDUCATION

The educational work of this Board is unique and of commanding importance. The large number of students under Christian instruction, the great number of high and boarding schools, the nineteen colleges, found on four continents and crowded with young men and young women of commanding ability, and the fourteen theological schools covering the same wide area and fitting men for the Christian ministry in fifteen different languages—all these institutions point to the creation of independent self-supporting and self-propagating Christian communities, at the center of which shall stand the church of Christ.

These schools, linked to the Christian church, have done more to strengthen the higher impulses and the laudable ambitions of the people of Asia, Africa, and all mission countries than any other single department of missionary endeavor, and they are today widely supported by the people themselves and honored and trusted by all classes. Through these Christian institutions, giving the best instruction the West can offer, the light of Christian civilization is penetrating the superstition and ignorance of non-Christian lands and producing a new dawn. They prepare the way for new constitutions, parliaments of the people, laws that recognize the rights of individuals, a better order of society, and participation in the sisterhood of civilized nations.

HIGHER EDUCATIONAL FUND

In the survey last year it was reported that $1,100,000 had been received for the Higher Educational Endowment Fund. The income of this foundation has been appropriated to the work of thirty-three of the higher educational institutions of the Board and has given to each a new courage and strength. During the year under consideration, some $230,000 in addition have been added to the resources of these schools, the larger part for new plant and equipment. Interest in the higher educational work of the Board is extending, and new friends are showing their confidence in this work that lies at the foundation of creating a stable, able, and devoted leadership among the peoples of the East.

The American College at Madura is erecting a new science hall, at a cost of $30,000, demanded by the contemplated full affiliation of the college with the Madras University to include the B.A. courses. Foochow College is adding to its campus by the purchase, with a special and most timely gift, of contiguous areas devastated by the recent battle that resulted in the overthrow there of the Manchu régime. The Doshisha, at

Kyoto, Japan, has added to its endowment and to its building fund a most substantial sum from a generous New York donor. The International College, at Smyrna, is changing its site to a new campus of over twenty-one acres, purchased during the summer, just south of the city, and ample for the new college buildings soon to be erected and also for an athletic ground. This necessary change was made possible by a generous gift from Mrs. John S. Kennedy, of New York. Each one of the colleges and seminaries of the Board is in need of facilities for enlarging its plant and equipment to enable it to meet the demands placed upon it by the large number of pupils and the incessant call for teachers and preachers.

The Board has recently published an illustrated booklet showing the work these institutions are doing, the relations of the higher educational work to permanent evangelization and the Christian civilization of the East, and the urgent call for larger endowment and better equipment. This book is not intended for general distribution, but only for circulation among those who are interested in this work in its larger phases.

A FEW OUTSTANDING FACTS

National Recognition. Steps have been taken to secure from the Portuguese Government an official recognition of the American Board as an American corporation, with right to hold real estate and to conduct its religious, educational, philanthropic, and industrial work in Portuguese Africa. At the same time a request has been prepared for title to the property now occupied in the West Africa Mission. The United States Minister at Lisbon, Mr. Woode, under instructions from the State Department in Washington, is making encouraging progress in the negotiations, under a new law promulgated by the recent government to cover such cases. Mr. Woode reports that he has obtained concessions from the Minister for the Colonies and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Portugal, to the effect that "our workers and our work in all its departments shall have the favorable recognition of the Portuguese Government, and that the missionaries and their native assistants shall be given facilities for carrying on their constructive and benevolent work without hindrance."

Similar moves have been made for the recognition of the American Board in the Philippine Islands and in Kusaie, the Marshall Islands and Nauru, that it may have all the rights there of a *juridical person,* with power to hold and transfer real estate.

Madura College. The government of Madras is looking with greater favor upon the American College at Madura, and has made, during the year, unprecedented grants from its educational funds for its work. The college expects soon to advance to first grade, that is, to the full college B.A. courses. Each of the last two entering classes numbers nearly four times the total of all college students ever studying there at one time. The class of seventy-six received this fall was selected from more than four times that number of applicants.

New Training School. The West Central Africa Mission has selected a site at Dondi for its Training Institute, near the new railroad and central to all of the stations of the mission and equally accessible to a region in which no work has as yet been begun. This Institute will give a broad, all-round training, including all forms of industrial work essential to the Christian civilization of Africa. A girls' school of a similar character has been projected, and will be begun as soon as the means can be secured. The mission is rapidly moving towards closer mutual coöperation and better mission organization. The visit of the deputation accomplished much in

bringing this about and in giving the mission a clear realization of the functions and privileges of a mission. A new and well-equipped printing press for this mission is now upon its way out, the gift of a Boston friend. This will equip the mission for doing its own printing, including text-books, the Bible, and all needed literature.

Advance in South Africa. Natal is suffering for the want of more and better trained Zulu pastors and preachers and educated native leaders. Extensive developments in the educational work of the mission are under consideration. Similar advances are being made in Rhodesia, in the educational, evangelistic, and medical work. Africa is now unusually ripe for a forward step in all departments of the work.

New Construction. During the year some most liberal special gifts have been received or substantial pledges given for various enlargements in many of our missions. In Turkey alone the sums now being used, or in reserve for future use, in eleven different places amount to some $265,000; in China, $62,500; in India, $51,000; and in other countries, $83,000, making a total of additions to our mission plant in ten missions of over $461,000. None of these funds have come from the regular treasury of the Board, the most of them representing special gifts for the purpose designated.

Modern Readiness. The missionaries in Turkey are unanimous in the belief that we are now face to face with a new era in work for Moslems. The Central Turkey Mission appointed last year a special committee to investigate this subject. This committee reported at length at the meeting of the mission this summer, and has been continued for another year. There is an awakened spirit of questioning in the Moslem world that is significant and even startling, constituting in itself a challenge to us as a mission board and to the churches of the West.

Appreciation of Missionaries. The decoration of Dr. Jones and Mr. Chandler at the time of the coronation of King George in India, and a similar honor extended to Dr. Young in China, all expressing the recognition of the widely separate governments of the distinguished services these men in particular and Christian missionaries in general render to society and the state, are facts worthy of record.

Our First Church in the Philippines. A new and commodious church has been erected in Davao, in our Mindanao Mission in the Philippines, our first church building in that mission. Funds are in hand also to erect a hospital. The children of our Sunday schools put up this church, on the border of a great stretch of country inhabited by the most wild and untamed savages with whom we are in contact in any part of the world.

Great Trials. Probably no year of the Board's history has witnessed greater responsibilities thrust upon the missionaries than the one just passed. Alone in great interior cities, in the midst of ominous uncertainty, under fire as revolution raged about them, with nothing to indicate what the outcome might or might not be, in the midst of plague, pestilence, famine and earthquake, our missionaries have been compelled to bear extraordinarily heavy burdens, but from it all they have emerged with distinguished honors. Mrs. Van Allen, at Madura, alone gave up her life as a sacrifice to these unusual conditions.

CENTENNIAL OF THE MARATHI MISSION

The first missionaries of the Board arrived at Bombay, India, February 11, 1813, and there began the first mission of this Board. This mission is planning to celebrate its centenary by holding in Bombay, November 7–10, 1913, and

in Ahmednagar, November 13–16, exercises that will be calculated not only to instruct all who participate as to the wonderful way in which the Lord has guided in this work, but also to impart to the missionaries, the Indian Christians, and the constituency at home a new impulse for a still larger and more effective service. An important committee has been appointed in India, consisting of Indians and Americans, to prepare for this most significant and important service. The chairman of this committee is Mr. Thomas Buell, a graduate of Jaffna College, Ceylon, and for twenty-six years a teacher in the Board schools in Bombay and Ahmednagar. Rev. S. V. Karmarkar was the chairman of this committee at the time of his decease. The Indian Christians have begun to collect in a systematic manner a special fund as a centennial offering for the work. Much enthusiasm is already manifest.

The Baptist Mission in Burma celebrates in December, 1913, the centenary of the opening of that mission. It seemed fitting, since in their inception these two missions were so close together, that, in the celebration of the rounding out of a triumphant century, the exercises should be so arranged that the same delegates can attend both. The Prudential Committee has appointed the President of the Board, Hon. Samuel B. Capen, LL.D.; Rev. George A. Hall, the grandson of Dr. Gordon Hall, the pioneer missionary in Bombay; and Rev. William E. Strong, D.D., Editorial Secretary of the Board, a commission to represent the Board upon these occasions. It is hoped and expected that many others will be able to attend as appointed representatives of the Board. This is an excellent time to visit India, and the following three months will be the best possible occasion in which to see the missionary work of that country in full operation.

When mission work was begun in India, just a century ago, it met with every conceivable opposition, especially from the resident representatives of England. The account of the endeavor to gain a foothold, first in Calcutta and later in Bombay, is set forth in the "Story of the American Board." Three years later Ceylon was more easily entered, and the Madura Mission, opened in 1834, met with little opposition.

At that time there were practically no statistics of missionary work in India. The widely separated and almost spasmodic efforts that had been put forth for evangelizing that country had produced few permanent results in the form of a Christian community or in native Christian workers. After a missionary generation of work in Bombay a petition of the leading natives was presented to the governor, urging him to expel all missionaries from the city as disturbers of the peace. This but illustrates the feeble hold the gospel of Christ had taken upon the people of that country.

The changes that have taken place within the century seem miraculous as we now look upon them. There are today working in India 136 missionary societies, forty-one of which are American and the same number British. Five thousand two hundred foreign missionaries in India are at present connected with these societies. Of these about 1,900 are American, while 2,500 are British. There is today in India, according to the national census, a Protestant Indian community of 1,617,617, of whom 817,150 are connected with the American missions. This constitutes more than one-half the entire Protestant community in the country. The American Protestant mission churches number 2,749, of which over one thousand are self-supporting; and the Protestant churches last year contributed for the support of their own work, both religious and educational, $578,000—this in

a country where a day's wage of a common workman hardly ever reaches ten cents.

There are in India thirty-eight Christian colleges connected with this mission work, of which twenty-five belong to American mission boards. These colleges have over 5,000 students training for leadership among their own people, with a total of pupils and students in the Christian schools of the country of 578,000.

It is an interesting fact that in addition to the missionary force above mentioned, there are nearly 39,000 men and women of India who are directly and permanently engaged in Christian work, of whom 1,665 are ordained. There are more ordained Indian clergymen today in India than there are ordained foreign missionaries, and this number is rapidly increasing.

There are in the country seventy-six American missionary hospitals and 143 dispensaries. Great Britain has 111 hospitals, with 219 dispensaries. Last year more than three million Indian patients profited by this Christian medical work.

It is most fitting that the centennial of the opening of this work, begun under such adverse circumstances, should be duly celebrated, first, with thanksgiving to Almighty God for what he has enabled his children and his church to accomplish in planting in the heart of India these great, permanent, aggressive, growing Christian institutions; and, second, that he may give courage and strength and resources, that this work, so auspiciously begun, may be speedily carried on to its legitimate consummation.

CO-OPERATION

In every practical form of interdenominational coöperation our missionaries have been ready to join with those of other missions, and the Prudential Committee have supported them in all such measures. We will here refer but to a few new steps in this direction during the year.

General approval has been given to an advance step in the Educational Union at Peking, in which the Presbyterian North, the London Missionary Society, the Methodist Episcopal North, and our own Board are interested. The new plan, not yet consummated, contemplates a closer centralization at Peking of the schools included in the Union and a more complete organization for their control.

A Union Medical College at Foochow, China, in which the Methodist Episcopal North, the Church Missionary Society of England, and the American Board unite, has received the general approval of the Prudential Committee, as has also a less matured plan for a Fukien University, to include all departments. The Union Theological School, in which the three missions here named unite, has had a prosperous year, demonstrating that the plan is practical and effective. The Union Kindergarten Training School plans to begin operations during the coming year.

In Canton plans have been projected for a Union Theological School, in which students from the several missions working in South China will receive training for the Christian ministry in that part of the country. The spirit of union and coöperation is abroad in all China, appearing in union language schools for new missionaries and union educational plans covering every grade of school where economy or efficiency can be conserved by such a step.

During the summer a movement that is most significant was started in Peking by the Chinese themselves for a union church organization; if wisely directed, it promises vast possibilities. In a word, the plan contemplates the organization in Peking of The Chinese Christian Church, composed of the members of the five existing denominational churches

now in that city. Three of the missions have already given their approval. It is expected that the present church members will all be absorbed into the Chinese Church, which is to be self-supporting and governed wholly by the Chinese leaders. The plan involves more than the churches now in Peking—it looks ultimately to a single Chinese Church for the entire country. It is not impossible that this can be done while permitting individual churches or bodies of worshipers to retain in some subordinate form their present denominational names. This advance step is but the logical outcome of the new spirit in China, and is full of promise of a more aggressive attitude and a recognition of personal responsibility for the evangelization of the empire upon the part of the Chinese Christian leaders.

The Union Theological School at Bangalore, in South India, has opened, with a professor from our own Madura Mission. Interest in this school is rapidly extending to other missions in that field and farther north. It has already become the best equipped and most effective school for the training of Indian pastors and preachers in all Southern India. Our missions are joining with others in conducting schools for the training of new missionaries in the study of the vernaculars in all our missions in India and Ceylon. The United Church of South India, in which we have so large a place, has fully justified the plan. A sense of solidarity and strength has come to the Christians, which it was impossible to realize under previous conditions, while there seems to be no corresponding loss from the affiliation.

Owing to financial restrictions at home, the Methodist Episcopal Board was unable to take over our work in Spain, to which reference was made in our report of last year. The Prudential Committee has, therefore, authorized the finding of a new missionary family for this work, with the idea of developing the field, which seems unprecedently ripe for a real forward step.

For years we have been endeavoring to plan with the London Missionary Society for closer coöperation in the Gilbert Islands in Micronesia. There have been many practical difficulties in the way preventing the consummation of any plans. We are now glad to be able to report that a method of coöperation has been agreed upon between the two missions and the Boards that will unify the work carried on in all this group. Hitherto the London Mission has had the work upon all but two of the islands south of the equator, while we occupied the rest of the group. Two sets of training schools, for boys and girls, have been conducted, and the work has been carried on the same as if the groups were widely separated. The new plan unites both missions in common training schools for preachers and teachers, bringing all the islands under a single plan for their Christianization and for the education of their children, as well as for the creation and distribution of a vernacular Christian and educational literature. The London Missionary Society will assign each year the limited use of their steel missionary ship, the *John Williams,* for touring among the northern islands, and this, with the use of the ships of the Phosphate Company working on Ocean Island, will solve very well the transportation problem, which has hitherto been so baffling. There is now every reason to believe that the new arrangement will produce the most satisfactory results in reaching effectively all the islands and all the people that speak the Gilbertese language.

These facts make clear that the American Board and its missionaries are in the forefront in every practical measure for Christian coöperation in all depart-

ments of missionary endeavor. The day has well passed when any missionary society or any mission can ignore the work done by sister societies and refuse to join forces that expenditure of effort and of money may be economized. At the same time, the enormity of the confronting task becomes so apparent that only by coöperation can we ever hope adequately to fulfill the commission of our Lord.

STATISTICS

We need not dwell at length upon the statistics of the year, which, at best, wholly fail to give even a fair impression of the volume and strength of the work which this Board is carrying on in its twenty missions and at 102 stations, where our American missionaries reside and which are centers from which our missionary forces are carrying on their extensive operations.

The number of missionaries remains practically the same as last year, namely, about 600, of whom 175 are ordained men. The roll of native workers, including 322 ordained pastors, with 713 unordained preachers, numbers this year a little over 5,000. These must be regarded as a necessary and fundamental part of the missionary force. Much of the work which a generation ago the missionaries themselves carried on is now wholly conducted by these trained and most efficient leaders. In a word, the policy of our work, as it is carried on in all the missions of this Board, is to raise up, within the field, those from among the people who shall be the recognized and trusted leaders, to head every department of the missionary enterprise in which we are engaged. When this force becomes large enough and strong enough, backed by a church of sufficient membership and strength to carry on this work alone and unaided from abroad, we can regard our task as completed, so far as the evangelization of any country is concerned. Other parts of this survey show how far we are yet from this desirable goal.

Another feature of unusual interest is the surprising number gathered in the Sunday schools. While there are only 77,600 communicants in the churches connected with this Board, there are over 81,000 actually gathered in the 1,226 Sunday schools, where systematically and regularly the Holy Scriptures are studied. In this study of the Bible throughout mission fields, the endeavor is made to apply the Scriptural truth to the personal, social, and national needs of the student.

While the number of those under instruction in mission schools does not materially increase, and cannot increase until the capacity for receiving new students is enlarged, nevertheless, by a process of selection, the 76,900 children in mission fields, now studying in the schools connected with this Board, represent a higher order of students than the figures of some years ago represented. The missionaries are perforce compelled to make careful selection in admitting students to the schools. This leads to a far better class of pupils, and at the same time insures a better order of leadership among those who complete courses. Some 4,000 of the 76,000 above mentioned are in institutions of higher learning, and are thus rapidly approaching the time when they will pass out into the life of their own country and assume an important part in shaping that life. Without these schools it would be impossible to train up the native leaders that the work demands. Because of the educational work of this Board, we are able to report today the large number of those who are practically and wholly engaged in the work of Christianization.

We will call attention only to one other point in the statistical tables which are attached to this survey. During the year the gifts made by the people for the advancement of Christian work and

for Christian education among themselves amount to almost $315,000. One needs to pause a moment and consider this figure and the conditions under which the money has been given in order to realize the amount of real devotion and sacrifice it reveals. There are 77,600 communicants in connection with the churches in missions of this Board, and the amount above indicated is an increase of $33,200, or twelve per cent over what was given last year. Let us bear in mind that for the same year the 735,000 members of the Congregational churches of America gave to the work of the American Board $344,780, which is $49,721, or twelve and one-half per cent less than was given a year ago. These gifts in the mission field come, in large part, from the people of Turkey, China, and Mexico, where the country has been torn by war and revolution and paralyzed with poverty, while our Christians at home have been living in a land of order and prosperity.

Never since this Board began its work have its missionaries faced such sweeping changes in the national, social, intellectual, and religious life of the nations as they face today. In most cases it amounts to a revolution, and in each instance it indicates new avenues of approach for him who bears the message of redemption. Were our resources adequate, we could today directly reach and influence many times more than we are influencing, and more, by far, than we could have reached in past years. The great strongholds of resistance and opposition are breaking up, and we have the privilege, if only we will accept it, of leading the forces of the gospel on to a signal and decisive victory.

GENERAL SUMMARY, 1911–1912

Missions

Number of Missions	20
Number of Stations	102
Number of Outstations	1,357
Places for stated preaching	1,847

Laborers Employed

Number of ordained Missionaries (8 being Physicians)	175
Number of Male Physicians not ordained (besides 12 women)	25
Number of other Male Assistants	20
Number of Women (12 of them Physicians) (wives 194, unmarried 198)	392
Whole number of Laborers sent from this country	612
Number of Native Pastors	322
Number of Native Preachers and Catechists	713
Number of Native School-teachers	2,703
Bible-women	415
Number of other Native Laborers	880
Total of Native Laborers	5,033
Total of American and Native Laborers	5,645

The Churches

Number of Churches	621
Number of Church Members	77,651
Added during the year	5,251
Whole number from the first, as nearly as can be learned	220,957
Number in Sunday Schools	81,789

Educational Department

Number of Theological Seminaries and Training Classes	14
Students for the Ministry	199
Students in Collegiate Training	3,533
Boarding and High Schools	115
Number of Pupils in these Schools	12,338
Number of Common Schools	1,230
Number of Pupils in Common Schools	52,728
Whole number under instruction	76,953
Native Contributions, so far as reported	$314,040

A PORTION OF THE REPORT OF THE PRUDENTIAL COMMITTEE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT 1911-1912

New Laborers for the Harvest

We have been greatly troubled in recent years by the shortage of workers. Great as has been the need of funds, the need for missionaries has been even greater. In fact, if we could secure the men and the women in sufficient number, it would be the best possible incentive for the giving of means. There are from sixty to seventy vacancies all the time, positions authorized to be filled by the American Board or the Woman's Boards, for which the Home Department is looking for volunteers. We never overtake this need, for new vacancies arise as soon as the old ones are filled.

We rejoice, however, that in 1910–11 we came nearer to filling the ranks than for several years, seventy-three new workers having been approved. This year, while unable to give as good a report, we yet find ourselves considerably above the average. Fifty-four appointments have been made since the last annual meeting. These workers have been distributed among the twenty missions except South China, the Philippine Islands, and Austria. Classifying the appointees, we find nineteen are men and thirty-five are women. Of the women, twelve are wives, leaving twenty-three unmarried women workers. This proportion would be not far from normal were it not for the fact that five of the men under life appointment are going out, according to present appearances, unmarried. Classifying the men, we find that ten are ministers, three physicians, six teachers, and one is a business agent. The unmarried women may be classified as follows: sixteen general teachers, two kindergartners, one evangelistic worker, one physician, and three nurses. It should be said that of our total of fifty-five appointed, eleven are sent out for term service, the period being three or five years. This custom of making term appointments is of recent growth, and arises from the fact that candidates can frequently be found who will consider a few years on the field but not life appointment. The tendency is not entirely to be deprecated, since it enables young people to try out their powers, to become interested in missions as a life work, and to return home for further study. Not a few of our life appointees went out originally for a short period. The opening for such volunteers has increased greatly in recent years through the widespread use of the English language in our higher schools.

To make our classification complete, it should further be said that five of our new workers were already on the field when appointment was given, and that five are detained in this country for further study or for special reasons.

It will be of interest to the Board to know that the modern development of missionary work calls for a more thorough and a more highly specialized preparation on the part of candidates for appointment. Ordained men intend-

ing to work among Oriental peoples, with their ancient and complex civilizations and their subtle religious ideas, need at least a year of special study following the regular seminary course. Teaching missionaries and those administering educational institutions should have a special course in pedagogy in some high-grade American institution. Physicians should have not only a full collegiate and medical course, but should practice in this country as internes before attempting work on the field. The Board now requires all physicians who are to locate in the tropics to take a course in one of the English Schools of Tropical Diseases. For all missionaries the mastering of the native languages is urged as never before, and this may lead eventually to their taking courses in phonetics before sailing. We rejoice that several of our theological seminaries are offering special training for missionaries and are planning to add greatly to their facilities for such work. Without doubt, the foreign missionaries being sent out by boards like our own are the most carefully selected class of workers in the world.

The Year's Finances

With deep gratitude to God and hearty appreciation of the devotion and generosity of the Board's constituency, we record the fact of financial success. For the fourth consecutive time we come to the annual meeting with the announcement of no debt. In 1910, when the Treasurer's books closed early in September, there was a small deficit, but friends came to the rescue as soon as the need was made known, so that the joy of our centennial gathering was not marred by any suggestion of failure. We do not recall any like series of years. It is true that along in the eighties and nineties the Treasurer was able to report a credit balance year after year, but this was because the great fund created by the Otis and Swett legacies was available for the canceling of any deficit caused by the falling off of the regular receipts. In one year as much as $166,000 was applied in this way. It is no wonder that when this reservoir was drained there followed a series of years when large deficits were the rule rather than the exception. That we have been able to overcome that tendency and at the same time to lift our total receipts by more than $300,000 is cause indeed for rejoicing. The record of the past five years is full of encouragement.

Lest, however, we rejoice more than is mete and base our hope upon false premises, certain unfavorable signs should be pointed out. It is true, as the Treasurer has pointed out, our total income of $1,062,442.98 is the largest in our history by $30,417.23; but this gain over the former year has been achieved in the face of a loss of $49,720.79 in the gifts of living donors for the regular work of the Board. This loss is divided as follows: from churches, $17,959.24; from individuals, $29,026.49; from Sunday schools and Young People's Societies, $2,735.06. The successful issue of the year is due to the quite unusual income from matured conditional gifts, $40,766, a gain of $32,074.78, and from the fine showing made by legacies under the Twentieth Century Fund process, the gain here being $12,299.22.

The weakest spot in all our finances is the direct giving of the churches. While allowing for the fact that the individuals who send gifts direct to our treasury do so as members of the church, and considering too that the women's auxiliaries are branches of the church, as are also the organizations representing the young people, it must yet appear unsatisfactory that our congregations as such, through the regular offerings of the people, have sent the Board no more than $260,226.24. Clearly there is a call for a more careful consideration of their missionary obligations on the part of the vast majority of our churches, together with more painstaking and systematic methods for securing the gifts of the people. It is an encouraging fact that when churches do take hold of this problem from a deep, spiritual motive and in a business-like manner, using the method of the personal canvass, they are able, without exception so far as we can learn, to register notable gains in giving. This suggests how easily the problem would be solved should this attitude become general. We bespeak for the Apportionment Committees, national, state, and local, and for the leaders of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, all of whom are advocating the personal canvass for the securing of pledges and the weekly envelope system for the collection of the same, the hearty coöperation of the members of this Board. We hope every Corporate Member will use his influence in securing the most effective methods in his own church and in the region which he represents.

When appropriations were made in the fall of 1911, after careful consideration of the needs of the work and the prospects at home, it was decided to increase the amount for the general work of the missionaries by $10,000, making $140,000 in all. It was also necessary to increase somewhat the amount for the salaries and other personal expenses of the missionaries on account of the gradual enlargement of our force, the increased cost of living, and the shortening of the period between furloughs. The year thus became a challenge to our energy and faith. The figures for our total expenditures, $1,062,088.50, may seem large, but the Foreign Department will reveal how even this considerable sum involved cutting the estimates of the missions in a cruel way, as also the holding back of work on many a promising field. Let this fact also temper our joy.

The Rising Generation

Our Board was early in the field in the modern movement looking to educating the young people in missions. The department organized for this purpose in 1902 is proving increasingly effective. In recent years emphasis has been placed upon popularizing mission study, both for special classes and in the Sunday school. Our young people and those who direct their religious education certainly do not lack in these days attractive and effective literature and other helps in the way of mission study. The problem is how to get them to use the materials furnished by the Board.

In the matter of giving on the part of young people, the year, as has been indicated, shows a loss. This is probably because we have not placed before

the Sunday schools some definite object on the foreign field, like the building of a ship or the construction of a church. To remedy this defect, we now offer the children the privilege of building two hospitals in China. We ask members of the Board to bring this appeal before such schools as they are able to reach. Unusually attractive literature has been issued for this purpose.

Under the Apportionment Plan we hope the Sunday schools can be lined up for our denominational work, home and foreign, as the main charge upon their donations. At present our Congregational Sunday schools are probably the worst example in the world of indiscriminate giving. Comparatively few of them adopt a policy of benevolence or follow any well-laid plan. In consequence, they are influenced by the catchy appeals of institutions which often are of minor importance, or no importance at all, while they pass by our great denominational needs. Here, again, is a good field for the activity of the members of this Board.

As to Publications

In the department of Publications, the year's emphasis has been upon improving the periodical literature already established rather than devising new issues. Illustrations and other embellishments have been more largely used in the Envelope Series, the Almanac, and the Annual Report. Continuing the policy of recent years, the last named pamphlet has been broadened in its scope from a mere summary of events in the several missions and stations to a general survey of progress in the mission lands, with fuller treatment of some selected lines or features of the work, thus giving to each issue of the report a particular and more permanent value. The Quarterly News Bulletin has proved its value again as a news carrier to a host of individuals whose attention is secured for its crisp statements of figures and facts concerning the foreign missionary enterprise.

The *Missionary Herald* holds its place as the chief organ of the Board. The figures show that it is slowly gaining more readers at the same time that it is gradually falling off somewhat in receipts from subscriptions. This paradox seems due to the fact that the number of clubs is increasing and that many who formerly paid the full subscription price are now getting the magazine at the reduced club rate. The worth of the magazine in maintaining the interest and support of the Board's constituency is so manifest that it is greatly to be desired that its circulation should be increased. The doubling of the subscription list would mean a large access of power to the Board. The suggestion that the subscription price should be still further reduced in order to increase the number of subscribers has been rejected by the Committee, on the ground that the deficit charged to the *Missionary Herald* account is already larger than it ought to be, that the cost of printing and publishing is steadily rising, that the magazine is certainly worth all that is charged for it, and that most of those who might be interested to read it must be able to afford at least half a dollar a year for the privilege.

In pamphlets and leaflets, little new has been produced during the year.

We have issued two special pamphlets not designed for general circulation, one the Report of the Deputation to West Africa, intended for the Corporate Members and those connected directly with the administration; the other, a statement of the Higher Educational Work of the Board, printed but not published, for a limited circulation among those who may become interested in the Higher Educational Endowment Fund. Concerning this pamphlet literature, it is a significant fact that the call for it has been declining of late. The reason for this decline is apparently due in part to the development of the Apportionment Plan. As the churches are now making their contributions generally by yearly pledge and a weekly offering, there is less desire for leaflets for distribution in the pews than under the old system of a collection on some particular foreign missionary Sunday. Another reason for the slackened demand for such leaflets may be that mission study classes, church auxiliaries, etc., are more and more using text-books, so that their auxiliary reading in preparation for meetings depends less upon leaflets and special pamphlets. It is to be feared, however, that there has been less effort on the part of church leaders to circulate leaflets among their constituency, and the coöperation of pastors and missionary leaders in the churches in this regard is greatly desired.

Closely allied to the literary activity of the Board is the use of our illustrated lectures. There are thirty-six of these lectures, many of them having colored slides of a really artistic quality. Several lectures have been revised recently and five new ones have been added. That these lectures are popular and effective is indicated by the fact that during the year they were used 1,540 times, the distribution being as follows: from the Boston office, 605 lectures; from the New York office, 320 lectures; from the Chicago office, 475 lectures; from the San Francisco office, 140 lectures.

Changes in the New York Office

The Committee sent to the members of the Board, on June 12, a communication proposing certain changes in the scope of our New York Office, by way of preparing your minds for definite action at this meeting. New York is not only the commercial metropolis, but is coming to be regarded also as the religious center of the country. The great religious movements of our times are more and more being directed from that city, where so many of our leading denominations have their central offices and where business men from all over the country frequently congregate. This is particularly true of interdenominational movements, and still more so of the foreign missionary propaganda in which interdenominationalism has become so prominent a factor. In New York are the offices of six interdenominational societies through which the American Board coöperates with the other religious bodies. It is also a significant fact that the largest recent gifts to the Board, notably those to our Higher Educational Endowment Fund, have come from New York constituents. The increasing accumulation of wealth in the metropolis offers a great opportunity and at the same time places a special responsibility upon the Board.

Such conditions as these have led the Prudential Committee to consider locating at New York one of the executive officers of the Board, who can represent us in many of the interdenominational conferences and who can give special attention to the financial opportunities in that field while taking over the existing agencies of the Middle District. In order that the new lines of work may be effective, it seems desirable that our New York representative should be a Corresponding Secretary of the Board, a member of its executive staff, able to attend meetings of the Prudential Committee, and so fully to understand the problems and methods of administration. By such an arrangement the New York Secretary would also bring to the Board's administration the benefit of his special experience gained in the metropolis, and thus broaden the scope of all our plans in the Home Department. We consider it of great importance that Boston should be in touch with all sections of our country, and this particularly applies to New York City.

The New York Office has been in charge of Rev. Willard L. Beard, whom the Prudential Committee called from Young Men's Christian Association work in China. For nearly three years the constituents of the Middle District have greatly enjoyed Mr. Beard's ministrations, coming, as he has, with such intimate knowledge of conditions and needs abroad. It was agreed, when Mr. Beard undertook this work, that he should be free to return to China after a few years should he desire so to do. Having recently been called to the presidency of our own college at Foochow, he naturally feels that his duty lies there, and the Prudential Committee has released him from service. the date of his retirement being October 1.

The necessity of a new Secretary for this district led the Committee to consider instituting the changes outlined above, and in order that there might be no delay in securing the new officer, it was thought best to advise the Corporate Members of the proposed change in advance of the Annual Meeting. For the same reason the Committee has felt warranted in nominating to the Board one whom it considers rarely fitted to fill this important position. In the communication referred to above we presented the name of Rev. Edward Lincoln Smith, D.D., of Seattle, for the position of Corresponding Secretary of the Board, with the expectation that his headquarters will be in New York City. Dr. Smith needs no introduction or commendation from us, as he is well known as a Corporate Member of the Board and as one of the ablest of our pastors, particularly earnest and effective in missionary planning and administration. The replies received from many Corporate Members in different parts of the country have without exception heartily indorsed the proposed changes and Dr. Smith as the one best calculated to make the new plans effective.

Possible Changes in the Constitution of the Board

Your Committee is not unmindful of the various proposals being made looking to changes in the structure of the Board. While this is a matter of such vital importance that the Board will probably wish to debate the sub-

ject on its own account at some appropriate time, it may help to clear the air if we describe here certain changes which have already been brought about.

The American Board was the child of the Congregational churches of Massachusetts as represented by their General Association. It received its organization from this body in 1810 as a Board of Commissioners appointed for life and self-perpetuating. As such, two years later, it received a charter from the General Court of Massachusetts. This plan of control was chosen as the one most likely to prove efficient and as best meeting the situation created by churches of various denominations desiring to use the Board as their agent in the carrying on of foreign missionary work. The polities of the three supporting denominations were so diverse that a self-perpetuating organization seemed the best way in which to combine for a mutual end. The record of the Board in all its earlier history would seem to confirm the wisdom of the founders.

When, however, the other denominations, first the Presbyterians and then the Reformed Church, withdrew and organized their own boards, the original organization became in the main a Congregational institution. In the meantime, the churches of this faith and order had developed a nation-wide denominational consciousness and a system of coöperation far beyond what existed in 1810. It seemed appropriate, therefore, for the Board to institute certain changes in its structure which would bring it more nearly in accord with existing Congregational usage and make it more directly representative of the churches.

At the meeting of the Board held at Worcester in 1893, upon the presentation of resolutions drawn up by a committee of which Rev. A. H. Quint, D.D., was chairman, the membership of the Board was increased to 350, and state, territorial, or independent organizations of Congregational churches were invited to make nominations sufficient to fill three-fourths of such vacancies as existed or should occur.

More radical changes were made at the meeting in Grinnell in 1904. After careful study on the part of a representative commission appointed the year before, of which Pres. Frank K. Sanders was chairman, the Board adopted the system which now prevails, by which election is for five years instead of for life, allowing each local association of churches to have one Corporate Member and the State Conferences to be represented in proportion to their enrollment of church members. The Board was also allowed 150 members at large. Under this arrangement, the limit of membership was increased from 350 to about 500. The charter of the Board made it illegal to relegate to ecclesiastical organizations the actual election of its members. These bodies were accordingly asked to make nominations to the Board, the Board, on its part, binding itself to receive such nominations and to act favorably upon them so far as they conformed to the By-Laws governing the matter. In this way, without changing the charter, the churches were given control. This plan is now working smoothly, and so far as efficiency of administration and

the carrying out of the great purposes of the Board are concerned is giving good satisfaction.

What we desire to bring out in this recital is that in the past the Board has not hesitated to effect such changes in its method of electing members as the churches have desired. In these steps looking to making the Board more representative of its constituency, the Board has acted on its own initiative, not waiting for suggestions from the churches.

At the meeting of the National Council held in Boston in 1910, proposals were made for aligning all the Congregational missionary societies with the Council as the single administrative body for the denomination in its national functions, and a Commission of nineteen men was appointed to consider this, along with other matters, and to present a plan for adoption at the next Council. The publishing of their proposals in advance of the meeting has given rise to sundry counter propositions, these varying somewhat in their proposals for the American Board.

Your Committee rejoices in this attention which is being given to the administration of our denominational missionary work, feeling that the more the churches can concern themselves in what all must regard as their leading interest, the better will they be able to perform their part in establishing Christ's Kingdom in the earth. As in the past, the Board on its own account has from time to time sought to bring itself into closer relations to the churches, so now that the matter has, in a measure, been taken out of our hands and thrown into the arena of general denominational debate, the members of the Prudential Committee and the officers of the Board, speaking for themselves, stand ready to favor such further changes as the churches may desire, in so far as these changes are found to be legal and practicable. We trust this attitude may meet with the approval of the Board.

The Next Meeting

The Board has already committed itself to holding its annual meeting in 1913 at Kansas City, Mo., in conjunction with the National Council and the Homeland Societies. This should be an occasion of great interest and inspiration. All our denominational work will be reviewed and every line of aggressive effort should be advanced. It should be the largest and most representative gathering in our history. We trust the members of this Board will plan early to be present at Kansas City, not only that the Board's business may be attended to and that we may enjoy all the good things which such an occasion affords, but that by our presence and coöperation we may aid in making the occasion a noteworthy one in the annals of Congregationalism and in the advance movement of Christ's Church.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

For the Year Ending August 31, 1912

THE Board has once more come to its annual meeting free from deficit, and it has done so the past year notwithstanding business uncertainties and the high cost of living at home and abroad. As some one has written the Treasury Department recently, "The friends of the Board are a great host." Their continued loyalty is cause for gratitude and rejoicing.

Maintenance of the Work

In making up the annual budget for the year, an increase of $10,000 was made in the appropriation for general work in the missions, an advance of $16,250 over the appropriation of two years ago. Some increases were made in the salaries of missionaries in West Central Africa, Constantinople, Erzroom, and South China. The increase made in the allowances of missionaries on furlough in America applied for the full twelve months as against six months of the previous year. The appropriations from the general treasury for new missionary residences were $9,340. In addition, $2,540 was appropriated for new equipment and support of Talas Hospital. Other urgent needs for which the Board could not provide from its general treasury were met from gifts specially designated for such use. These included $2,000 for a school building at Van, Eastern Turkey; $4,400 for land for the Girls' Boarding School in Monastir, European Turkey; $10,000 for the removal of Pangchwang station; $10,000 for the enlargement of the premises of Foochow College; $12,314 for church buildings and a new hall in Austria.

The annual budgets of the Woman's Boards did not materially differ from those of the preceding year. Among the additional appropriations made by the Woman's Board, Boston, was $15,876.50 for land and buildings for girls' schools in Turkey and $1,430 for a ladies' residence in the Foochow Mission. The Woman's Board of the Interior appropriated $3,976 for a woman's hospital and a girls' school building in China. The responsibility assumed by the Canada Congregational Foreign Missionary Society has been increased by the appointment of three new missionaries for Chisamba station, West Central Africa, the cost of this station having been borne by that society and the Woman's Board of Canada for many years.

Not included elsewhere in this report are further sums which have been received for the acquisition of the three following properties. The International College, Smyrna, occupying buildings in the heart of the city which had been completely outgrown, has acquired a very valuable new site, and new and much more adequate buildings are rapidly approaching completion. This much desired acquisition has been made possible by the receipt of $140,500, during the last two years, from New York friends. A fine stone hospital building is being erected at Marsovan, Turkey, to cost about $50,000, of which about one-fifth is the legacy of an English lady and a large portion of the balance comes from the earnings of the medical work. In November, 1911, $30,000 was received from Mrs. D. Willis James for the new science building of Madura

College, India, and $10,000 was received from a friend for the endowment of Pasumalai Seminary.

The amount due the American Board, August 31, for advances made to the missions in anticipation of settlement at the end of the fiscal years of the respective Boards was as follows: the Woman's Board of the Interior, $37,571.47; the Woman's Board of the Pacific, $6,363.28; and the Canada Congregational Foreign Missionary Society, $3,306.91. The total amount due from these coöperating societies was $47,241.66, or $10,237.13 more than was due a year ago. With the exception of the Woman's Board of the Pacific, the fiscal year of each coöperating society differs from that of the American Board, which accounts in part for the debit balances of these societies.

The cost of the twenty missions was $979,271.38, an increase of $45,439.24. The changes in the cost of the missions as compared with a year ago are largely due to the special grants for buildings. The total current expenditures of the Board for the year were $1,062,088.50.

The administrative expenses, including agencies and publications, were less than a year ago, and were only seven and eighty-eight one-hundredths per cent.

Receipts

The receipts of the Board were as follows:—

Gifts from churches and individuals	$332,099.47
Matured Conditional Gifts	40,766.00
Income from General Permanent Fund	22,064.99
Income from D. Willis James Foundation and Higher Educational Work Endowment	54,056.18
Income from miscellaneous funds	27,671.52
Woman's Boards	284,801.69
Sunday schools and Christian Endeavor Societies	12,681.03
Receipts for special objects	117,689.04
Legacies	128,955.10
From estate of Solomon H. Chandler, for use as specified in the will	25,000.00
From estate of Sarah R. Sage, for use as specified in the will	5,000.00
Total cash receipts	$1,050,785.02
Amount due from coöperating societies in excess of previous year	10,237.13
Balance at credit of the A. B. C. F. M., September 1, 1911	1,420.83
Total	$1,062,442.98

The excess of this total over expenditures is $354.48, the balance at the credit of the Board for the beginning of the new year.

The conspicuous fact in the analysis of the receipts is the decrease in gifts from churches and individuals—a decrease of $17,959.24 in contributions from churches and $29,026.49 in gifts from individuals, in all $46,985.73. As compared with two years ago the decrease is only $9,604.17. It should be stated

that last year the receipts from these two sources included some centennial gifts. This year the loss in gifts from the churches occurred during the last four months of the fiscal year, and most of it in August. The decrease in receipts from Sunday schools and Christian Endeavor Societies was $2,735.06, about $1,000 less than the gain reported a year ago. These losses were more than made up by the increase in matured Conditional Gifts and Legacies.

Legacies

The wisdom of the plan of averaging the legacy receipts by means of the Twentieth Century Fund has again been demonstrated.

The fund, September 1, 1911, was	$233,311.79
In December, 1911, a bequest to the Twentieth Century Fund was received from the estate of Joshua W. Davis, late of Newton, Mass., of	3,000.00
The income during the year was	9,477.66
The cash receipts from estates, not including the Chandler and Sage bequests, were	141,075.85
Total	$386,865.30

One-third of this sum was available for use as legacies, or $128,955.10. The Twentieth Century Fund, which a year ago was depleted about $40,000, has been more than restored to its original size and is now $257,910.20, an increase this year of $24,598.41.

Conditional Gifts

The record of Conditional Gifts for the year is remarkable, not only in the amount of maturing gifts but also in the number and size of new gifts received. Last year only $8,691.22 of matured gifts was available for current expenses, as compared with $40,766 this year. A statement of the amount of Conditional Gifts held by the Board for each year since 1898 and the matured gifts available for current work is as follows:—

Year	*Amount of Fund*	*Amount of Matured Gifts*
1898	$119,626.45	$5,000.00
1899	160,345.00	7,500.00
1900	193,670.00	20,500.00
1901	301,895.51	27,275.00
1902	370,671.51	5,100.00
1903	390,857.57	16,132.94
1904	462,283.57	200.00
1905	491,713.57	5,300.00
1906	567,053.41	7,770.16
1907	582,903.41	32,500.00
1908	630,059.18	18,600.00
1909	713,663.78	55,747.00
1910	742,353.85	23,662.27
1911	776,576.07	8,691.22
1912	827,921.99	40,766.00

From this statement it will be readily seen that this year's amount of matured gifts is above the average. The new gifts during the year were fifty in number and came from forty-two different donors. They amounted to $100,905. As the plan becomes more widely known, it is received by the friends of the Board with increasing favor. Many donors to the fund have shown their satisfaction by making gifts again and again. One such donor has repeated her gifts sixteen times. Two others have each made twelve gifts. The officers of the Board have yet to hear an expression of regret from any one who has given in this way. Donors of such gifts not only provide an income for themselves during life, but frequently they make such gifts for the benefit of relatives and friends. The careful investment of the Conditional Gift Fund by the Board's Finance Committee of five business men of large experience increases the security, while it is of additional value that the capital is eventually to be invested in the highest type of Christian work.

Relief Funds

In times of widespread distress resulting from famine conditions or pestilence, the Board is made the agent for receiving and forwarding relief funds. This year $9,448.09 has been forwarded to China and $1,026.79 to India, in all $10,474.88 for relief of famine conditions.

New Permanent Funds

The permanent funds of the Board were increased by the addition of the William F. Merrill Memorial Fund of $28,200, contributed by Mrs. Julia A. Merrill, of Brooklyn, N. Y., all the income of which is to be used eventually for the regular current expenses of the Board. Under the will of Sarah R. Sage, Boston, Mass., $46,000 was received, of which $1,000 is a permanent fund, the income to be used for the support of a native helper; $15,000 is another permanent fund, the income to be used for the support of a missionary; and, until exhausted, from the remaining $30,000, principal and interest, the amount of $5,000 may be taken annually for regular work. The Ackley Endowment was received from the estate of A. Lewis Hill, of Chester Springs, Pa., to endow a bed in a hospital in Africa, and $500 from the same source to endow a bed in the Foochow Hospital. The D. Miner Rogers Fund of $428.56 was received from the Christian Endeavor Union of Hartford, Conn., the income of which is to be used for the evangelization of young men in the Central Turkey Mission. The Elizabeth Richards Wood Memorial Fund of $300 was received from Miss Emily S. Wood, Sycamore, Ill., the income to be used for hospital work for children in China. The Burril Fund of $1,000 was established by friends of Rev. C. D. Ussher, M.D., of Van, Turkey, the income to be used for medical work under his care. The First Church, St. Louis, Fund of $900 was created by Mr. William K. Bixby, the income to be used for the regular work of the Board. The General Permanent Fund was increased by the receipt of $3,000 from the estate of Samuel White, Haverhill, Mass., $622 from the estate of Mrs. Emily L. Topliff, Springfield, Mass., and $500 from A. Lewis Hill, Chester Springs, Pa.

The Medical Fund, for which appeal is still being made, amounts to $9,455. The completion of this fund by raising it to $100,000 is greatly desired. The

income is used for sick and disabled missionaries, and when the fund is completed the income will be no more than sufficient to meet this need.

D. Willis James Foundation and Higher Educational Work Endowment

The income of the D. Willis James Foundation and the Higher Educational Work Endowment has provided $24,038.18 for the salaries of missionaries engaged in the Higher Educational Work of the Board. It has also provided $5,000 for constructive work at Amanzimtote Seminary. The balance has been distributed among twenty-one different colleges and seminaries, of which five were women's colleges.

In Conclusion

Due to more accurate estimates and to greater stability of income, attributed in part to the variety of its sources and even more to the influence of the Twentieth Century Fund in equalizing legacies, the Board has been able to avoid extreme fluctuations and to plan its work with more assurance. The growth, if not as rapid as might be desired, has at least been steady.

While it is to be regretted that the past year shows some decrease in gifts from churches and individuals, there are many reasons for encouragement. Substantial additions have been made, not only to our permanent funds, but to the property on the mission fields. A large total of gifts has gone into the purchase of land, the erection of buildings, and the improvement of equipment. The property abroad is increasing in value. Much of it, especially in important centers, could not be acquired now at many times its original cost. The quality as well as the volume of our work, the experience of our workers, and the advantage of our equipment have drawn to us many valuable reënforcements. Not appearing in our current account, but none the less carefully tabulated and recorded, are grants in aid from foreign governments, gifts sent direct to the mission fields from England and continental Europe, and receipts of more than $300,000 from native sources. The Twentieth Century Fund has been restored, new Conditional Gifts of $100,000 have been received, and, to crown all, our most valuable asset is the number, believed to be larger than ever before, of devoted friends who constantly remember in their prayers and bear upon their hearts the success of the American Board.